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# Saudis Press U.S. To Arm Resistance Against Saddam

By Patrick E. Tvier-

WASHINGTON — Sandi Arabia is pressing the Bush administration to organize a large covert action campaign in Iraq aimed at dividing the Iraqi Army and overthrowing Saddam Hussein, U.S. and allied officials say.

The Saudi initiative seeks an allied effort to supply arms and intelligence to Kurdish rebels in northern Iraq, Shute Muslim fighters in the south, and Sunni Muslim opposition forces in central

Iraq.

The aim is to draw out and divide Mr. Saddam's last Republican Guard divisions protecting his strongholds around Baghdad and subject them to allied air assaults.

Saudi advocacy for a new and more aggressive campaign comes as the Bush administration is considering new steps to support Iraqi resistance forces with allied military power and to exploit growing tensions in the Iraqi leadership in a manner that would hasten Mr. Saddam's downfall, while leaving the formation of a successor government clearly in Iraqi hands.

The White House remains deeply concerned that the Iraqi leader is still in power at the outset of a presidential election year in which his survival has become a political issue. The outset of Mr. Saddam before the November election would remove a shadow on President George Bush's campaign and eliminate the possibility that Mr. Saudi advocacy for a new and more aggressive campaign comes as

George Bush's campaign and eliminate the possibility that Mr. Saddam could do harm to Mr. Bush's re-election effort through

U.S. and allied officials discussed those plans with a reporter because some believe that the disclosure will by itself instill confidence in Iraqi opposition forces, while others, who oppose some of the proposals, hoped that public knowledge would provoke a cau-tionary public or congressional response.

Substantial military forces from the United States, Britain, France, and Saudi Arabia remain in the Gulf area, U.S. military

leaders, including General Colin L. Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, have cautioned that any effort to dislodge Mr. Saddam would require a major new deployment, including ground

See SADDAM, Page 6

# Tehran Financed Captors in Lebanon

WASHINGTON - Iran financed the confinement and upkeep of the American hostages who were beld in Lebanon and also paid their captors \$1 million to \$2 mil-lion for each hostage released, ac-cording to Bush administration of-ficials who have studied the crisis.

U.S. officials interviewed since the release last month of Terry A.
Anderson, the last American to be
freed, said nearly all the key negotiations about the captives were held
in Tehran, rather than in Lebanon, and advance word of impending releases came from the Iranian Foreign Ministry through diplo-matic channels several days before each release.

The officials said Lebanese fun-damentalists who directed the in-ments in Lebanon," the official carceration of the hostages were provided with Iranian travel docu-

7. 1.

ments and conferred frequently with Iranian diplomats.

Moreover, officials said regular money payments to the groups holding the Western hostages were traced by U.S. intelligence to offi-cial Iranian sources.

captors for the releases if it exerted overall control anyway, a senior U.S. official said the Iranians

See HOSTAGES, Page 6

The \$1 million to \$2 million paid to the abductors in connection with each release was in addition to the regular payments and was de-scribed by one official as a "per capita" award for releasing hos-

Asked why Iran had to pay the "want to keep these people happy,

murad A. Niyazov, issued a decree Sunday linking price rises to wage in-creases, the Russian Information MOSCOW - Thousands of university students demonstrated again Sun-day in Uzbekistan to protest the police Agency said. The decree afforts basic shooting of fellow students during a

raimpage against soaring prices. In St. Petersburg, hard-line Comminist sympathizers rallied Sunday to protest the lifting of price controls in Russia under President Boris N. Yehsin's program for a shift to a market

After Mr. Yehsin instituted the pricing change in Russia on Jan. 2, other states took similar steps to balance the Russian move. .

Turkmenistan and Azerbaijan, have decided to reverse the steps to prevent unrest in their territory, Russian media

Turkmenistan's president, Sapar-

using his economic changes to gouge

Soldiers from Uzbekistan watching other soldiers pledge allegiance to Ukraine in Yavozov on Sunday after refusing to take the oath themselves.

New Price Protests Hit Russia and Uzbekistan

The unrest in the Uzbek capital, Tashkent, continued for a third day Sunday, when about 3,000 students from the city's Agriculture College. consumer goods, including dairy products, bread, fish, nonalcoholic beverges and children's goods. In Azerbaijan, President Ayaz Mutamarched to the city center before being turned back by reinforced police units, the independent news agency Interfax

vodka, wine, cotton and other com-

Mr. Yeltsin has ordered similar price

cuts for necessities in some Russian

cities, charging that black marketeers,

bureaucrats and ex-Communists are

Georgia's deposed president is losing his comeback bid. Page 2. The unarmed students returned to their campus to hold a protest rally, fibov on Saturday ordered a 30 percent reduction in the price of bread, the agency reported. It said lost revenues would be offset by higher prices for and no clashes or injuries were report-

ed, Interfax said. The demonstrators say that six stu-dents died and at least 30 were injured when police opened fire Thursday to disperse a protest of skyrocketing prices in Uzbekistan. The government said that "several" students died, and local media confirmed at least two

The students, in addition to protest-ing price hikes, are demanding the res-ignation of the Uzbek president, Islam

On Saturday, students who do not live permanently in Tashkent were sent back to their hometowns a week early for the midwinter break in an effort to east tensions in the city. Police barricades around student hostels were re-

moved, according to Interfax. Thursday's rampage was the first vi-olent reaction to the economic liberalization program launched by Mr. Yelt-

Union, workers were threatening to

See PROTEST, Page 6

# **Sharon Backs Enclaves for Palestinians**

### As Part of Autonomy Plan, Israel Would Annex Areas Where Jewish Settlers Live

By Clyde Haberman New York Times Service

JERUSALEM - Ariel Sharon, the Israeli government's hawkish housing minister, said Sunday that if Israel agreed to Palestinian autonomy in its occupied territories it would have to annex areas where Jewish

settlers live, declaring them to be part of Israel.

Mr. Sharon's proposal, which is not government policy, envisions creating several Palestinian enclaves in the West Bank, centered on major towns there like Nablus, Ramallah, Bethiehem and Jenin.

None of those gones which look similar to South

None of those zones, which look similar to South Africa's homelands on a map the minister has prepared, would be contiguous. The much larger land area surrounding them, where there are now at least

After three rounds of talks, it is still hard to say where the Arab-Israeli negotiations stand. Page 5.

140 settlements and 110,000 Israelis, would fall under

Israeli jurisdiction and law.

That way, Mr. Sharon said, Israeli security is protected and "we minimize the danger of autonomy becoming almost immediately a second Palestinian state." He argued, in a position not publicly advanced by the Israeli government for a long time, that one Palestinian state already exists: Jordan.

Mr. Sharon, often a figure of controversy, has said that be will challenge Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir for leadership of the dominant Likud party before national elections later this year.

Those elections loomed larger than ever after two small parties on the extreme right, as expected, quit the governing coalition Sunday to protest Mr. Shamir's willingness to discuss Palestinian autonomy during the Middle East peace talks.

Although Mr. Shamir thus lost his parliamentary majority, it did not mean that his government faced immediate collapse. Intricate negotiations were under way to defeat an expected no-confidence motion in the Knesset next week and to extend the government's life at least until elections are held. The elections are likely to be held in late spring, but the date remains subject

o political bargaining.

Mr. Sharon acknowledged that his annexation proposal was "a minority idea" as well as one that would create "a terrible storm" if Israel were to offer it in the peace talks. But be argued that Israeli absorption of Jewish-inhahited areas would be unavoidable if the Palestinians were granted autonomy and that it was better for Israel to raise the subject now instead of springing it later on the Arabs and the United States.

Ehud Gol, a senior aide to Mr. Shamir, said there would be no comment on Mr. Sharon's plan, which he began discussing in public a few days ago. Other officials emphasized that Mr. Sharon, who as housing minister has supervised the construction of thousands of new houses in the occupied territories, was speaking for himself without support from the government.

But they did not dismiss the Sharon plan out of hand. Some of them said that the thrust of the plan Elsewhere in the former Soviet made sense, even if there may be serious disputes over

many details. pressure on Mr. Yeltsin and other lead-ers.

Israel agovernment, let alone one led by Likud, would simply hand over self-rule to Palestinians in the West In St. Petersburg, an estimated 3,000 Bank and Gaza Strip without first ensuring that Israel

See SHARON, Page 6



HARDLY CRICKET — Police beating a man Sunday outside the cricket grounds in Rawalpindi, Pakistan, after scuffles erupted when ticket-holders were barred from a Sri Lanka-Pakistan match because the stadium was filled with fans who did not have tickets.

# Memorial Opens Where Holocaust Began

By Marc Fisher Washington Post Service

BERLIN - Half a century after 15 German men sat around a conference table in a mansion overlooking a crystalline take and decided to kill every Jew in Europe, Germany on Sunday transformed that elegant house into the country's first memorial to the 6 million victims of the Final Solution.

The suburban villa where Nazi bureaucrats gathered Jan. 20, 1942, for the Wannsee Conference on how to accomplish what they called "the desired solution of the Jewish question" will now house photographs of mass graves and

quotations describing the roundups and mur-ders of the Holocaust.

But just as it took 50 years - including 25 years of lobbying by Jewish groups — to open the Wannsee exhibit, German society remains torn by the Nazi legacy and the responsibilities it brings upon younger generations of Ger-

A poll commissioned by the German news magazine Der Spiegel reported Sunday that 36 percent of Germans say Jews have ton much influence in the world. In the poll, 32 percent of those responding said that "Jews are partly responsible if they are hated and persecuted." In addition, 64 percent of the Germans said

that many people do not feel they can express their true opinions of Jews.

At the opening ceremony for the Wannsee villa, Rita Süssmuth, president of the German parliament, said: "Polls show a large majority of Germans want to draw a line under the past. That is obvious and understandable," She added: "But let's not kid ourselves. All experience shows, what we repress will catch up with us."

Chancellor Helmut Kohl, in an anniversary statement, said the Holocaust remained "a serious burden on us Germans, but it has also helped us hulld a stahle, free democracy, first in

See WANNSEE, Page 6

# Europeans Chafe at Bundesbank's Yoke

By Tom Redburn International Herald Tribane

PARIS - The widespread attacks that greeted the Bundesbank's decision to raise German interest rates last month may be just the first taste of what is to come in the 1990s as the European Community moves to a single cur-

Underlying disagreements over the funda-mental goals of monetary policy, long sup-pressed in the effort to forge an agreement at December's EC summit meeting at Maastricht

vengeance.

Should the Bundesbank's single-minded focus on curbing inflation still hold sway? Or

Despite change at the Bundesbank, an antiinflation zeal persists. Page 7.

should central bankers temper their strict disci-pline at times like these, when most of Western Europe is mired in an economie slump? "Many people are starting to question whether the German approach to economic

in the Netherlands have re-emerged with a policy is always correct," said Peter Pietsch, the chief economist at Commerzbank in Frankfurt. "But I don't think that will change the Bundes-

hank, which will follow its own criteria. " The fury in most European countries over being forced to raise short-term interest rates to keep their currencies in line with Germany's Deutsche mark was intensified because widespread business difficulties and rising unemployment threaten political leaders who will soon face the voters.

Even such a staunch advocate of strict eco-See POLICY, Page 9

# Trade Issue: Key to '92 Race?

By David S. Broder Washington Post Service

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire — The combination of economic hard times and underdog more important in Washington and candidate strategies has made the New Hampshire presidential primary next month an important test of national voter sentiment on tougher U.S. trade policies.

With President George Bush and the two Democrats who have led the early polls, Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas and former Senathe earry poils, Governor Bana-ton of Arkansas and former Scha-tor Paul E. Tsongas of Massachu-tor Paul E. Tsongas of Massachusetts, all supporting open trade, the main challengers in both the Remain challengers in both the Re publican and Democratic contests have tied their hopes to demands have tied their hopes to demands nave neu unan nopes to candidates that the United States take a stiffer do well, he said, "the trade issue

line toward other exporters - especially Japan. The upshot is an unplanned popular referendum in a recession-bat-

in national politics. Clyde Prestowitz, head of the

For Democrats, Bill Clinton and Bob Kerrey are conflicting symboks of the Vietnam era. Page 5.

Economic Strategy Institute in

part of the campaign."
It is unusual for one issue to become a simultaneous litmus test for rivals in both parties, but that is what has happened in New Hampshire. Private polls show that many

fair competition or inadequacies in U.S. business and working habits. The conservative columnist Patrick J. Buchanan, who is challenging Mr. Bush for the Republican nomination, assailed the "failure" of the president's recent trade mig-

voters are worried that the United

States is too complacent about its

trade problems, although they are

divided about the main cause: un-

sion to Japan. He promised to be an "America-First president," who See TRADE, Page 5

### Kiosk

### Bulgaria's President Is Voted In

SOFIA (Reuters) - The incumbent head of state, Zhelyu Zhelev, won Bulgaria's first presidential election on Sunday, defeating a Communist-backed candidate, the state news agency BTA said. "Zhelev has an advantage that cannot be overcome." BTA said. According to independent monitors, Mr. Zhelev defeated his rival,

Velko Valkanov, by about 53.3 percent to 46.6 percent.

The shim margin, observers said, reflects the lingering appeal of Communist policies among Bulgaria's 8.5 million people and the blame some attach to Mr. Zhelev, who was appointed head of state in 1990, for economic hardship,

General News

Bold new "car pirates" in New York have been hijacking cars at gunpoint. Page 3.

Hyundai Motor said it made

Page 6.

progress in talks aimed at settling a crippling strike. Page 7. The United Arab Emirates signaled it intends to join recent OPEC oil output cuts. Page 7.

Business/Finance

# Belfast's War of Convenience

By Glenn Frankel

Washington Post Service
BELFAST — "Is that him?" demanded the Protestant gumman as he scrambled off the back of the motorbike one evening in October and took aim at Pearse McKenna's head.

The first bullet grazed Mr. McKenna's scalp. The second caught him in the lower back as he ducked behind a parked bakery truck. He rolled under the truck and waited for the gunman to finish the job.

"I could see the feet of the man coming after me, walking around the lorry looking for me," Mr. McKenna later recalled. He escaped death only because the driver of the motorbike panicked and called the gunman back.

Mr. McKenna, who is Catholic, became yet another casualty in the bloodiest year of political

violence here since 1982. Just Friday, seven more civilians died when the van in which they were riding was blown up by the Irish Republican Army, and the British government sent hundreds more troops to Northern Ireland on Saturday. But Mr. McKenna's shooting also illustrated

Triangle of Intolerance

First of three articles

just how routine the killings have become and how embedded they are in the daily life of this province. An outspoken union shop steward in a predominantly Protestant bakery, Mr. McKenna had objected to the display of British flags inside the workplace in violation of a local code. In many

See BELFAST, Page 5

Reagan Ex-Budget Chief Is Wary of Jump-Start Moves

As President Ronald Reagan's first budget director, David A. Stockman tried to cut special interest spending but failed, and he resigned to write a book about it. Now an investment banker with the Blackstone Group in New York, he talked with Lawrence Malkin of the International Herald Tribune about President George Bush's political and economic problems.

Q. What kind of a recovery do you see m 1992?

A. We're going to have a prolonged, weak, atypical recovery. This recession is really not a typical inventory recession. It's a balance-sheet shock. It represents an effort to correct belatedly the debt and spending binge hangover from the 1980s by liquidating excess debt and invest-

During the 1980s we probably had somewhat of n false prosperity that we are now in the midst of paying the price for. Since this is unique and unprecedented in the postwar business cycles, it probably suggests that the ordinary stimulus measures, whether monetary or fiscal, are not likely to be appropriate, even though they will be tried.

Q. What should the president do in the short term - if any-

A. As a practical matter he has. to be viewed as in charge of leading and addressing what is a cer-tainly a painful economic problem. But there is a danger that the administration could unleash a process on Capitol Hill during an election year which will result in a tax break or a spending boost for every constituency with a name - and that's what it begins to sound like. It might not do a great deal to jump-start the economy in the short run but will clearly compound the longer term, structural imbalance.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

creased Sunday in Croatia after

three federal army soldiers were

killed in fighting and hard-line Ser-

bian leaders rejected Croatian sov-

ereignty over Serb-controlled en-

In a serious breach of a cease-fire

up to to of the

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that begin Jan. 3, the federal sol-

BELGRADE - Tensions in-

Q. The president ran on the platform of "no new taxes." If he hadn't locked himself into that, he could have raised taxes in his first term, and be wouldn't be in this fix in his re-election year.

A. That's exactly my view. ft was a great mistake to take the no-tax pledge in 1988; the economy was booming. The ideal time to put in place the fiscal fix that Reagan had studiously avoided for six or seven years, was early in the Busb administration. When he finally moved his lips, he ended up with the apparent anomaly of imposing a major tax increase in November 1990, the very month that the bottom was dropping out of the economy. A

#### MONDAY Q&A

lot of revisionists say that caused the recession, which has created a political case among the right-wingers in the Republican Party to undo the damage, ironically by means of unadulterated Keynesian pump-priming. But improving our aggregate eco-nomic and fiscal policies is the key to better performance, and the world is forcing us to do that wbether we like it or not.

Q. How?

A. The degree of fiscal restraint that's in the minds of the players in Washington is extremely unusual. The administration plan, as it has been leaked, is budget-neutral. There is a perhaps unacknowledged recognition that if Washington were on a renewed deficit spree and the Fed went on cutting short rates as it has in recent months, we could get a massive international flight from dollar securities and the dollar would fall out of bed in massive dump-ing. Before 1980 we were a credifor and were entitled to debauch our currency. Now we're a debtor, and we're kind of on an international bond market standard which sharply constrains our ability to employ fiscal and mon-

Zadar, the Tanjug news agency.

local outbursts, the upturn in fight-

ing could lessen the prospect for a

deployment of United Nations

Reports of clashes between Cro-

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Herald Eribune

Although apparently limited to

based in Belgrade, reported.

Q. Back in 1983 you warned the president of deficits of \$200 billion a year "as far as the eve can see." Here we are, and so are

A. Actually I'm more optimistic in the longer run. Four or five years out, there will be a tremendous decompression of defense spending. It was 6 or 7 per cent of GNP at the peak of the frenzy about the Evil Empire, but in the radically different and less threatening world we live in today, there's no reason why defense spending can't fall to 3 per-cent of GNP by the middle of the decade. If 75 cents on the dollar in that build-down goes to reducing the deficit, we'll bave very great improvement. By the middle of the decade, the recession should be benind us, as well as the \$100 billion for the savings and loan bailout. If the defense build-down is handled prudently, we could have a deficit of 1 percent of GNP by the middle of

Q. Why do people so hate to pay taxes in this country? A. Part of it is a healthy skepti-

cism about government. Part of it reflects political propaganda. The right wing of the Republican Party went way overboard in the late 1970s and early 1980s in its crusading. It's a very easy position to take if you don't feel

responsible for the outcome.

The fact is that we had a rolling referendum throughout the 1980s on this inherited spending commitment, and the right-wing Republicans voted for 98 percent of it. The majority of it is still there. But the Democrats, who support the programs and probably would support financing them, are afraid to come out of their bunkers for fear of being attacked as tax-grabbers by the noisy, vociferous element of the Republican Party. So the public isn't really getting a fair debate. It's not bearing the case for tax-

Serbian militiamen, bave increased

significantly since Wednesday,

when the 12 European Community

countries announced that they

would recognize Croatia as an in-

Croatian radio reported scat-

tered fighting over the weekend but

said the two sides had used a tele-

phone bot line to end shooting

around Nova Gradiska, in the

western Slavonia region, that bad

If the cease-fire between the Yu-

goslav Army and the Croatian Na-nonal Guard bolds up, the United

3 Die in Ambush, Serb Hard-Liners Hold Firm

dependent nation.

strained the truce.

Yugoslav republic.



A Georgian trooper frisking a motorist Sunday at one of the many checkpoints in Thilisi.

# Georgia Council Says Troops Routed Ex-President's Forces

By Michael Dobbs

Washington Post Service MOSCOW - Forces loyal to Georgia. Georgia's ruling Military Council appeared Sunday to have succeeded in neutralizing the political and military threat from the deposed president, Zviad K. Gamsakhurdia, who returned to his homeland last week in an attempt to regain

Council that seized power earlier this month after two weeks of Council. bloody fighting in the Georgian

more were to arrive Sunday.

plied on their territory.

the state of Croatia."

Serbian Krajina.

nto disputed areas of the former deployment in disputed areas forces would be disbanded.

would effectively mean that Cro-

But tensions grew as Serbian

hard-liners who have taken control

Croatian sovereignty no longer ap-

of enclaves in Croatia said that

Goran Hadzic, a rebel Serbian

stronghold of Krajina would not, "at the cost of their lives, remain in

diers were killed Saturday in an atian forces and their adversaries, the front during the weekend. Five his country would seek guarantees ambush near the Adriatic town of consisting of the federal troops and more were to arrive Sunday.

forced pro-Gamsakhurdia forces to win back power is poorly organized

position to take Mr. Gamsakhur- the council. dia's hometown of Zugdidi, the president's political stronghold.

Mr. Gamsakhurdia, 52, has not been seen in public since he reower. neighboring republic of Armenia Spokesmen for the Military on Thursday and appealed to his supporters to topple the Military

Reports from the area suggest capital, Tbilisi, said that they had that the president's campaign to

for the borders it had when inde-

The self-declared leader of the

Krajina enclave, Milan Babic,

meanwhile stood by his refusal to

allow UN peacekeeping forces on his territory or to disarm Serbian

pendence took effect in June.

parts of the UN plan.

abandon a major town in western and his followers possess little more than shotguns and bunting They also claimed to be in a rifles, making them no match for

DHAKA Baugladesh (Renters) — Bangladeshi military sources said Sunday that Burna has deployed more than 75,000 troops along its border with Bangladesh and stepped up its persecution of Muslims to A leader of the council, Tenghiz Kitovani, said that his forces would give Mr. Gamsakhurdia three or four days to leave Georgia volunturned from a brief exile in the tarily before tightening their cor-

> The president's family is believed to be staying in the southern Russian province of Chechen-Ingushetia, on the other side of the Caucasus mountains. Western reporters said that the

council was firmly in control of Kutaisi, the principal city in west-cm Georgia, which earlier ap-peared to be leaning toward Mr. Gamsakhurdia.

The heaviest snowfalls in many years have been reported in the region over the last few days, mak-ing it difficult for the president's supporters to mobilize. Officials of the pro-Gamsakhur-

dia National Disobedience Committee in Zugdidi earlier denied re ports that the president had called for a civil war against the Military Council, insisting that he intended to rely on political methods only.

A former dissident and veterar

Mr. Babic said, "The people of Georgian nationalist, Mr. Gamsak-Krajina cannot accept being In comments to the Montenegro blamed for the conflict and dis-newspaper Pobjeds, he added, "We armed while those who provoked hurdia won 87 percent of the vote in presidential elections last May, accept the ethnic borders of Cro- the conflict, Croatia and its armed but was accused by opposition par-ties of behaving like a dictator. Military officials in Kutaisi said

Under the UN plan, Croatia's Croana has lost about one-third National Guard and the federal that Gamsakhurdia loyalists aban-Nations has said that it might send of its territory in the conflict. A army would withdraw from Kra-doned the town of Sanstredia on a 10,000-strong peacekeeping force. Serbian leader has said that UN jina but keep their arms, while local Saturday without a shot after being presented with a ultimatum.

Mr. Babic's stance has provoked Gamsakhurdia supporters re-About 45 United Nations miliatia had lost this land.

atia had lost this land.

Rejecting this interpretation, the up the UN-brokered cease-fire, took up positions on both sides of mir Separovic, said Saturday that

atia had lost this land.

a sharp dispute with the Serbian president. Slobodan Milosevie, forces in the nearby towns of Poli and Abashi, which they claimed to control.

For the Record

university in the Israeli-occupied West Bank, Israeli security sources said.

The victim. Albert Block, 66, head of the archaeology department at Bir Zeit University, had taught there for several years.

(Rentary)

An American professor was shot and killed Sunday at a Palestinan

### TRAVEL UPDATE

Direct flights between South Africa and Australia resumed Southay when a South African Airways jet arrived in Perth. Service between the countries had been suspended in October 1987 as part of the Australian government's anti-apartheid sanctions.

(Reuter)

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays: -

MONDAY: Ethiopia Guine, Guinea-Rissau, Lesotho, Mali, Puerto Rico.

TUESDAY: Barbados Dominican Republic. FRIDAY: Togo. Source: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

## The Weather



North America

A cold rain with wet wheelern Japan Tuesday, and it will rain in Tokyo by early Wednesday. A light snow-fall will whiten Seout Tues-day. Dry, cool weather is in store for midweek in Hong Kong and Taipel. Frequent sun will warm Bangkok and Singapore.

High Low Ws High Low Wh Legislators, once reliable rubber stamps, bave effectively forced London to delay carrying out an agreement it reached with Beijing on the new Court of Appeals for Hong Kong, an agreement viewed here as a sellout.

China, whose blueprint for Honging offers a strong executive nech and a weak legislature, has red these developments. Buentos Arres 31 /88 18 /84 s 30 /86 18 /64 pc
Caracas 29 /84 19 /86 pc 29 /84 19 /86 pc
Lima 30 /85 16 /84 pc 29 /84 19 /86 pc
Wessoo Ctry 20 /88 /84 6 21 /70 8 /48 pc
Rio do Janeiro 31 /88 22 /71 pc 31 /88 22 /71 pc
Santiago 29 /84 12 /85 s 30 /86 12 /85 s

### Private Jail for Asylum-Seekers in U.S. But the immigration service argues that,

leader, said that the Serbs in the irregular forces there, both key

atia, but those borders are outside forces, remain armed."

Washington Port Service
NEW YORK — On the second floor of a Travelodge botel near John F. Kennedy International Airport, security guards employed by a group of airlines have created a "private prison" to hold a small but growing category of foreigners seeking asylum in the United States.

Last week, at the Travelodge and other botels near the airport, nearly four dozen Somalis, Chinese and Indians, including 14 children as young as 6 months old, were being held. Some prisoners were shackled.

The unusual situation, sharply criticized by the airlines as well as by advocates for refu-gees, is a result of an Immigration and Naturalization Service requirement that the airlines - not the immigration service - detain those who arrive in the United States to change planes en route to another country but then seek asylum as political refugees.

Those passengers are a very small, but increasingly visible, percentage of people illegally entering the country by plane. The overalming majority of illegal entrants stopped at airports each year are subject to detention in conventional immigration service facilities. although many are released because of a lack

of detention space.

The so-called transit passengers arrive with valid documents, false documents or no documents at all. When problems arise, the airlines are willing to return them to wherever they boarded or wherever their visas said they under contracts the airlines sign so that pas-sengers can change planes in the Umited States, the airlines must detain the passengers who seek political asylum until they receive a bearing, a process that may take months.

Richard E. Norton, an official with the Air Transport Association of America, which represents the airlines, said the immigration service policy "is blatantly illegal."

Association officials are preparing a law-suit against the immigration service over the contract disagreement. The airlines are responsible for ensuring that passengers beaded for this country have proper documenta-tion, and they paid \$21 million in penalties last year because of those who did not. They say that money, plus \$200 million more collected from passenger user fees, should cover

Alitalia, which last week had the largest number of detainees at the hotel, estimates it has spent more than \$500,000 in the last two months to pay for three guard companies and the prisoners' rooms, meals and medical needs, according to an airline representative.

"This is ridiculous," said a Varig representative, Robert Nelson-Smith, Mr. Nelson-Smith said Varig, the Brazilian airline, was holding 10 men from China last week at the Travelodge, although three escaped by a win-

"We're running a private prison," he said.
"We're an airline and we're getting victim-

rooms, drying laundry on the radiators, watching television shows they cannot understand, eating and moving about when their guards permit it. Some of them are allowed to go to the

restaurant on the first floor. Others are served meals in their rooms. Most have been at the Travelodge for about six weeks, and may stay another three or four months awaiting bear-Nearly all the Somalis are members of the

Darod clan, affiliated with the former ruler, Mohammed Siad Barre, who was deposed in January 1991 during factional fighting with a rival clan. Most said they led urban middleclass - or better - lives in Somalia, and some were relatives of mid-level government or military officials. Some were wounded in the fighting. One

man had been shot in the back trying to flee from troops. Another is permanently disnbled and is on crutches after troops crushed his left hip. While many of the Somali prisoners are

allowed to move about the hotel with their guards, some of the Chinese have been chained to each other, according to Jeannette Sloan Warner, an attorney for two of the men. Mrs. Warner said her clients, detained since Nov. 21, told her they were kept shackled to each other at the ankles nearly all of the time and were allowed no contact with anyone except their attorneys.

# Hong Kong, Audaciously, Tries to Define Itself

New York Times Service

will vote this week on a motion reasonable, and even innocuous, derstood that "Hong Kong people calling for the colonial government having Hong Kong people ask for a want a legislature that looks out for to convey to London the views of say in the appointment of their their interests in the face of Britain governor is an audacious proposal, and Beijing." UNIVERSITY DEGREE

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year history of the British colony. be approved, may have little effect

absolutely radical, a complete and others. Hong Kong has moved erally represent business interests break with the past," said John into a pivotal period in trying to and who favor appeasing China. Walden, who served in the govern- define itself politically in the few were resoundingly defeated.

one never made before in the 150- The motion, which is expected to

In the last few weeks, Hong on the appointment of a successor Kong has seen its traditionally doc-ile Legislative Council make a se-who will leave his post sometime ries of startling political moves that this year. British officials have said have embarrassed Britain and an- that while they will listen to Hong gered China, which will take back Kong views, they are not obliged to the colony in 1997.

Kong views, they are not obliged to for the first time, Hong Kong directly elected some legislators.

The change began last fall when, This motion on the governor is Many say that with this debate Conservative politicians, who gen-

#### By Barbara Basler Hong Kong people on who should ment here for 31 years, retiring as be appointed the next governor. director of bome affairs. While the motion seems polite. He said politicians here now un-HONG KONG - Legislators

Kohl Ally Says State Chief Must Quit BONN (AP) — A conservative official in Chancellor Helman Kok

WORLD BRIEFS

BUNN (Ar) - A conservative official in Charles of a state leading coalition on Sunday demanded the resignation of a state leading coalition on Sunday demanded the resignation of a state leading coalition on Sunday demanded the resignation of a state leading coalition on Sunday demanded the resignation of a state leading coalition on Sunday demanded the resignation of a state leading coalition on Sunday demanded the resignation of a state leading coalition on Sunday demanded the resignation of a state leading coalition on Sunday demanded the resignation of a state leading coalition on Sunday demanded the resignation of a state leading coalition on Sunday demanded the resignation of a state leading coalition on Sunday demanded the resignation of a state leading coalition on Sunday demanded the resignation of a state leading coalition on Sunday demanded the resignation of a state leading coalition on Sunday demanded the resignation of a state leading coalition on Sunday demanded the resignation of a state leading coalition on Sunday demanded the resignation of a state leading coalition of the state lea

governing coaumon on Sunday demanded the resignature of a sust rede who had close ties to Stasi, the former East German state security role.

The Social Democratic governor of Brandenburg State, Manager The Social Democratic governor of Brandenburg State, Manager Stolpe, a former Lutheran Church official and a backer of the peace.

Stolpe, a former Latheran Church official and a packet of the percent revolution that toppled the East German regime in 1989, said in a current issue of the weekly magazine Der Spiegel that he had had control with Stasi for more than 30 years. But he said he had never worked in the Communist state with the control of th

with Stass to more coats so years. But the Communist state to stass and used his contacts to try to shift the Communist state to state the Communist state state the Communist state s

emocracy.

Erwin Huber, general secretary of the Christian Social Union, the secretary

party of Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic Union, said Sunday that it.

PARIS (Reuters) - The leader of the French Socialist Party, Lane

Fabius, said Sunday that the former prime minister, Michel Rocard, and

Fabius, said Sunday that the former prime minister, Michel Rocard, is best-suited to be the party's candidate in presidential elections in 1995. He said that Mr. Rocard "is incontestably the best-placed, and the outself serious candidate we have." But Mr. Fabius did not rule outself serious candidate we have. But Mr. Fabius did not rule outself possibility that Jacques Delors, president of the EC Commission, could be on the Socialist ticket, although he was not officially in the running. When Mr. Fabius replaced Pierre Mauroy as party leader this minute. Mr. Rocard's support for the shift was seen as part of a deal to serve 4.

Mr. Rocard's support for the shift was seen as part of a deal to secure in the party's presidential nomination.

Cuba Upholds Death Order for Exile

HAVANA (Renters) — Cuba on Sunday upheld a death sentence against a Cuban exile from Miami and accused Washington of spectars.

lar incompetence" in failing to prosecute armed Cuban exile groups based in the United States.

"The Council of State decided not to exercise the right of clemency in the case of Eduardo Dizz Benancourt," the council, which is headed by President Fidel Castro, said in a statement.

In a partial response to international appeals for clemency, the country

commuted the death sentence of one of Mr. Diaz Betancourt's accom-

commuted the death sentence of one of MI. Diaz betaincourt a scorp-plices. Daniel Santovenia, 36, to 30 years in prison. Earlier, the comod had commuted the death sentence of another accomplice, Pedro de la Caridad Alvárez Pedroso, 26. Mr. Diaz Betancourt, 38, and the mo

others were arrested Dec. 29 on the northern coast of Cuba and charged

with sabotage, subversive propaganda and terrorism. They were sen-

They said Rangoon's military rulers had shifted more than 30,000 more

oldiers into positions along the 270-kilometer (170-mile) border in the

last few days, raising the total to more than 75,000. Military intelligence sources said Burmese troops had been carrying out a campaign of "annihilation" in the border state of Arakan, the only Muslim-majority

state in mainly Buddhist Burma.

State-run Radio Bangladesh said Sunday that more than 60,000 Burmese Muslims had now fled to southeastern Bangladesh, seriously strain-

ing resources. The government has begun setting up refugee camps in the

Dispute May Push Up Zaire Election

KINSHASA, Zaire (Reuters) - Zaire's National Conference was in

The Conference was convened in August to oush through democratic

changes. A deadlock developed on Saturday after delegates overraled a

minister and called for the removal of a regional governor. The govern-

ment halted live coverage of the conference on radio and television and Information Minister Kitenge Yezu said the pro-democracy forum had become "anti-constitutional."

open conflict with the government on Sunday and there were signs that President Mobutu Sese Seko would call early elections.

Burma Steps Up Drive on Muslims

tenced last week to death by firing squad.

send thousands more fleeing across the frontier.

Cox's Bazar district and giving food and medical help.

Stolpe should resign. But Mr. Stolpe said he had no intention of committee the closest with the closest with

"I am no traitor," he said. "I have no skeletons in the closet."

Fabius Backs Rocard for '95 Race

Wimbledo Peter Withe and half moo ine Engl hich has v anved. Jens-Uw broke his 5 horld reco

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### **AMERICAN TOPICS**

U.S. Moves to Save The Vanishing Shark

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The National Oceanic and Atmospherie Administration plans to curtail both commercial and sports fishing of 39 species of sharks in U.S. waters of the Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico extending 200 miles (320 kilomelers) from shore. The Pacific is exempt, although some envi-ronmentalists say it should be

included. In the 1980s, the commercial shark catch jumped from less than 500 tons a year to about 7,500 tons as shark meat grew in popularity. There is also a booming Asian market for fins, the principal ingredient of

shark-fin soup.
"Although sharks have survived atop the food chain for over 400 million years," said a spokesman for the National Marine Fisheries Service, "overfishing has threatened the survival of some species in less than a decade." He added that "sharks are extremely vulnera-ble to unregulated fishing pressure because they have low reproductive rates and are slow to mature."

A quota of about 3,000 metric tons per year will be im-posed for the protected species, including the great white shark. Sports lishing boars will be limited to two sharks per day from large species, and live from the small species. Minimum sizes are set for each species:

About People

Arthur C. Clarke, who wrote the screenplay for the 1968 film, "2001: A Space Odyssey," says that every ability he gave HAL, the mad spaceship computer, has been shown to be at least theoretically possible: a system that can speak, listen, reason and even read lips. Mr. Clarke told The New York Times, however, that it was over-optimistic to call it 2001; 2101 would have heen hetter. Though computing power has increased astronomically since the film came out, he said, the ability to write software complex and subtle enough to mimic human intelligence remains at a fairly primitive stage.

Short Takes.

Under a Freedom of Information Act request, New York state officials have reluctantly disclosed statistics on surgeons'

success rates in heart operations, a sort of surgical scorecard. The statistics are weighted with 12 variables that could affect the severity of a patient's illness before heart surgery. Even so, some experts say publication of such statistics could do more harm than good, leading surgeons to refuse to take on tough cases that might lower their ratings.

Why are hospital gowns so skimpy? "Because," writes Joel Achenbach in the "Why Things Are" column of The Washington Post after checking with hospital supply companies, "that requires less fabric and costs the hospital less." And why do they open in back? "Well, it's either that or the front. Choose your humilia-tion." Gowns with overlapping backs are available but they cost more. "If patients started patronizing hospitals that offered more coverage," said a spokeswoman for ATD-American, a hospital supply company in Wyncote, Pennsylvania, "the other hospitals would come

After mechanical brancos and dwarf-tossing, the newest barroom craze is Velcro wall-jumping Contestants don light-weight zippered jumpsnits covered in the back with Velcro strips. They get a running start, jump off a tiny trampoline, start a forward somersault and then land - if they do it right - upside down on a Velcropadded mat hung on the wall. The object is to land with your feet as high off the ground as possible and stick there at least

U.S. Diplomats Need Speakers of Uzbek

five seconds.

The breakup of the Soviet Union poses a language prob-lem for U.S. diplomats, The Washington Post reports. Throughout the Cold War, a knowledge of Russian was sufficient. But now the State Department is scrambling to find those with skills in other languages. "We do have people who speak Armenian, Ukrainian and the Baltic languages," an official said. The big problem is with Central Asian lan-guages like Uzbek and Kazakh.

The search is on for native speakers to teach these tongnes, but it won't be easy. Two years ago, when Washington opened an embassy in Mongolia, the department was unable to find anyone in the United States to teach Mongolian and had to go all the way to Ulan Bator.

Arthur Highee

# After Attacks, N.Y. Parents Teach Children Survival Tactics

By Sara Rimer

New York Times Service NEW YORK - Dominick Masulio allows his 13-year-old son to go by himself to the store, about a block from their home in the northeast Bronx - but not without specific instructions about what to do if a stranger approaches or he senses some other danger.

"He knows how to look around and how to run," Mr. Masullo said, "If there's a big problem, you run into a store and call a parent. If the storekeeper tells you to leave, you hug the cash register. What's the thing the storekeeper cares most about? His money. You don't touch the money. But he's going to call the police, and they're going to come, which is what

For the last seven years, Mr. Masullo, a retired officer with the housing police,

survival tactics as the head of a nonprofit organization that promotes safety for New York City children.

Last week, parents all over the Bronx clamored for his advice. And, after a series of horrifying incidents, parents throughout the city were talking about the same thing: strategies for keeping their children safe.

A Bronx mother, Michelle Reyes, has stopped buying her 10-year-old daughter sweatshirts with her name on them. That way, a stranger cannot call out a personal

A mother in Manhattan, Amy Haas, has given her 7-year-old daughter a secret password for those occasions when she cannot pick her up at school. The girl knows not to leave with anyone but "the designated person" - someone who

Parents everywhere worry about what could happen to their children, but in the forced her into a car and taped her eyes city it can be a daily obsession. And all the worst nightmares of urban parents have been increased in recent weeks by a series of unconnected events.

They included several ugly racial inci-dents in the Bronx, which began when a gang of white youths smeared white shoe polish on a black boy and his sister, and continued with the rape of a 15-year-old girl in Brooklyn who was abducted while waiting for a bus, and the sodorov of an 11-year-old boy who was abducted while in pairs. Never talk to strangers. Introwalking to his elementary school on the Upper West Side.

Each incident seemed more horrifying. Doctors have confirmed that the man accused of sodomizing the 11-year-old boy has AIDS. The 15-year-old girl told the police that when she asked her atshut, they told her: "Because you're white and perfect,"

Many parents focused on the hour of the crimes: The girl in Brooklyn was abducted at 7 A.M., the boy on the Upper West Side at 8 A.M. Until those two incidents, Betty Knake, a Manhattan mother of two, said, "We always thought mornings were safe."

Mrs. Knake's rules for her daughter, who is 15, and her son, 12: Always travel duce yourself to shopkeepers and doormen on your routes so they will look out for you. Never carry a lot of money: always give it to muggers who demand it.

Mrs. Knake's daughter's response to the prohibitions was to ask to be sent to a boarding school in Massachusetts. Her

since she was born," she said, "that she has a real sense of freedom."

Mrs. Knake is co-director of Safety Net, a committee on children's safety made up of parents from 23 private schools in Manhartan, Most private schools in the city have parent safety

Parents dressed in orange ponchos. sometimes wielding cellular phones or two-way radios with direct lines to police station houses, monitor the streets their children travel when schools let out.

Mark Naison, a professor of Afro-American studies and history at Ford-ham University, said: "If your kid is in in the wrong place at the wrong time, they're at risk. They have to have a certain amount of street smarts. "But there are no guarantees."

# Export Car Pirates Take at Gunpoint

By Dennis Hevesi New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Spurred by a foreign clientele willing to pay up to double the value of a luxury automobile, armed thieves have been

hijacking cars on highways, in parking lots and on the streets of New York City and its suburbs, the police say.

In one case, the thieves, dubbed "car pirates" by the police, cut off a man driving along Grand Central Parkway in Queens, pulled a gim on him and ordered the man and his passengers out of the car.

In another, three young men accosted a woman at a Long Island shopping center, dragged her out of her car by the hair and drove off. six months ago, they fined up 13 cars in one garage in Manhattan

and just took them away, off into the night," Detective Michael Daly of the Police Department's Auto Crime Division said. Increasingly, the police said, the thieves have threatened car owners with guns rather than break into cars and damage them by

pulling spart and "hot-wiring" the ignition.

And more and more, the stolen cars are being sold intact for export. Of the 140,000 cars taken in the city last year, about 15 percent were destined for foreign ports, particularly in developing countries like Ghana, the Dominican Republic and Haiti, the police

In those countries, where there are no dealerships for certain cars, thieves can get twice the value of a car, said Deputy Inspector Ronald G. Thrash, the commander of the Auto Crime Division. He added that many of the people buying the cars were "involved in illegal activities themselve

"In some cases, the individuals buying them were paying for them with heroin," he said.

While the car thieves' actions are relatively new to New York City. they are not new to the country, said Representative Charles E. Schumer, Democrat of New York, who is chairman of the Crime and Criminal Justice subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee.

"It's been reported all across the country," Mr. Schumer said.
"LA. and Detroit were the two cities with the biggest problems."

In New York City, where an estimated 140,000 cars are stolen a year, the number and malevolence of such gunpoint hijackings have

In 1990, for example, 1,232 cars were stolen at gumpoint, the police said. And figures for 1991 show that 920 cars were stolen at gumpoint during the first fl months.

Mr. Daly said the rash of hijackings meant that drivers must be more cautious than before. He suggested that motorists look around before entering their cars and that they do not stop or get out of their cars if they have been lightly tapped in the rear.

"If I spent \$50,000 on my car and somebody dents my bumper, I would drive off and not subject myself to an armed robbery," he said, adding that if trapped, motorists should not resist the gunmen.



EXPLOSION IN CHICAGO — Fire fighters removing a victim from a collapsed building after blasts rocked residences and factories in Chicago. Caused by a faulty valve in a natural gas line, the blasts triggered 18 fires. Two persons were killed and five injured.

## U.S. to Put Bigger Medicare Load on Hospitals

By Robert Pear

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - In an effort to discourage unnecessary health services and control costs, the Bush administration plans to require hospitals to play a central role in arranging and billing for Medicare services, even when the services are performed outside a hospital.

A confidential memorandum summarizing rules to be issued soon by the government was circulated over the weekend at the Department of Health and Human Services.

It says the rules will require hospitals to

the medical goods and services that elderly people receive as outpatients after leaving the

The new requirement applies to laboratory work, X-rays, CAT scans, magnetic resonance imaging, scores of diagnostic tests and the rental or purchase of all sorts of medical equipment,

ranging from wheelchairs to prosthetie devices. Federal health officials say the changes will result in better-coordinated care for the elderly at lower cost. But for the 34 million Medicare beneficiaries, the rules could mean less freedom

"assume financial responsibility" for many of the medical goods and services that elderly Hospital executives express alarm at the change, viewing it as a costly new administra-

The rules reflect the policy of the administra-tion, supported by Congress, to bundle Medi-care services together and pay for them as a

Medicare officials say this will help control health costs because hospitals will negotiate discounts in return for agreeing to send their patients to particular suppliers and clinics.

CAIRO, EGYPT - APRIL 10 - 14, 1992

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# **Rethinking the Military**

Former Soviet technicians are offering to a couple of brigades, whose cost would be ell their science to the West; it is the latest measured in millions, not billions. sell their science to the West; it is the latest evidence of the Red Menace crumbling before our eyes. But that raises a new question. If the Soviet threat is no longer a yardstick for measuring America's strength, how is that strength to be measured?

It is idle to speculate about potential enemies. Military planners take a more practical, quantitative approach. They examine how much of a threat future situations might pose. Wherever they look, the threats they see are far smaller and more diffuse than those so long posed by the Soviet Union.

The Gulf war provides a timely benchmark. Iraq had one of the largest armies ever fielded by a Third World country. To oppose it, America stretched to the limit its ability to project power halfway around the globe. Even so, the U.S.-led coalition won handily.

How many other Iraqs are out there? Foreseeably, none. China and India each have larger forces, but there is no reason to expect aggression from either, and in any case both would be constrained by fear of internal breakup. Perhaps Iran could eventually become another Iraq. North Korea seems less a potential threat every day.

None of these states can challenge Ameri-ca's technological edge without a faster pace of modernization than even the Soviets could sustain. America can afford to keep up research and development without introducing

new weapons as quickly as it has been doing. What about lesser contingencies? Washington might be asked to contribute forces to international peacekeeping in civil wars. But it is hard to imagine ever needing more than

Police actions to interdict narcotics traffickers or terrorists, as in Panama, require sophisticated but also relatively small forces.

How many of these contingencies should the United States be prepared to meet at once? A prudent planner might hedge by sizing conventional forces to counter, say, one and a quarter Iraqs. That would permit the Pentagon to slash its budget for conventional forces, now just under \$250 billion a year, by at least \$90 billion come 1996.

What is true about conventional contingencies is true for nuclear threats. The United States needs to be prepared to keep renegade states from acquiring nuclear, bio-logical and chemical weapons, but the means for doing so are primarily diplomatic and economic, not military. The United States could safely halve the roughly \$40 billion a year it spends on nuclear forces — forces mainly aimed at countering a Soviet conventional attack in Europe. U.S. nuclear forces need have no other purpose than to deter the use of nuclear arms by others.

In short, there is neither conventional nor nuclear reason to waste billions on what General Colin Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs, acknowledges "is no longer really a threat-based force."

The Pentagon has so far failed to present a realistic reappraisal; Congress will have to do the job. Sensible citizens understand the need for America to remain strong. They also understand that to waste billions will make America weak.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## **Momentum for Peace**

President George Bush, who needs a lift, deserves high praise for skillful promotion and deft nurturing of the Arab-Israeli peace talks. For the first time in 43 years, old adversaries have actually engaged in direct negotiations — and what appears to be falling is not the heavens but an Israeli government whose divisions have been an obstacle to peace. For all the gloomy dayto-day tidings about deadlocked talks, po-litical rows in Ierusalem and clashes between Palestinians and Israeli settlers, the underlying news may be hopeful indeed.

What is happening in Israel is less a crisis than a hreak in the clouds. Recall that only a year ago, Israel was under fire by Iraq's Scud missiles. Now it is the prospect of peace rather than dread of war that is forcing Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir to move to early elections. A new Palestinian leadership made up of people who actually live there has taken up Mr. Shamir's offer to negotiate self-rule in occupied territories. This has provoked two tiny nationalist parties to resign from his coelition in protest, depriving him of his majority.

Polls show that 80 percent of Israelis approve the peace process, and that a solid majority favors self-rule for Palestinians. This is sentiment that Mr. Shamir cannot ignore. He realizes, moreover, that Israel needs Mr. Bush's support to obtain \$10 billion in U.S. loan guarantees to finance absorption of 325,000 recent Soviet immigrants. And the opposition Labor Party is even more strongly committed to negotiations. Thus an election in Israel this spring is likely to improve chances for a settlement.

This sea change vindicates the meticulous step-by-step approach of Mr. Bush and Secretary of State James Baker. Their initial success was to persuade Israelis and Arabs

to attend the breakthrough Madrid conference in October. Next came two rounds of negotiations in Washington at which Israel for the first time dealt directly with Syria, Lebanon and a joint Jordanian and Palestinian delegation. Last week, also for the first time, Palestinians put forward their own autonomy plan, precipitating the rift within Mr. Shamir's coalition.

No one can reasonably expect that blood enemies will move swiftly to agreement; more important than procedural arguments is the fact that none of the parties has stalked away. This has prepared the ground for Chapter Three.

Mr. Bush has pressed Israel to halt its massive, provocative policy of huilding new settlements on disputed West Bank territory. With an eye to his nationalist flank, Mr. Shamir has obdurately resisted. Heading into an election, he needs Mr. Bush's concurrence if Israel is to get the loan guarantees. Last summer, Mr. Shamir unwisely tried to appeal, past Mr. Bush, directly to Congress for those guarantees. Even now he may be angling for a compromise that would provide annual bites of \$2 billion. But he overplayed his hand then, and the president seems just as likely to prevail this time around

The road ahead is hardly even. Palestinians could revert to murderous terrorism against Israelis and their own leaders; last week's amhush attacks on West Bank settlers give grounds for worry

With so great a legacy of fear, violence and hatred, it would be fatuous in any case to expect rapid progress. But peace still has the momentum, and for that remarkable continuing achievement, President Bush deserves respect and applause.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

# Japan Owns Up Late

committed on the watch of an unsuspecting or negligent military command during a time of war. Acts of inhumanity can and do occur when governments go to war, even when systems are established to prevent the mistreatment of innocents; that is the hideous face of war. But in the case of the enslavement of some 60,000 to 100,000 women, mostly Korean, and their forced prostitution for the benefit of Japanese soldiers in World War II, it was the Japanese army itself that encouraged and supported that purpose.

No more comprehensible is the fact that it has taken the Japanese government nearly 50 years to own up to the cruelty and culpability of its colonial administration in Asia. Until last week, Tokyo had maintained that the Jananese armed forces' notorious degradation of women all over the Pacific theater was the work of private merchants.

On Friday, Japanese Prime Minister Kii-chi Miyazawa told the South Korean National Assembly: "Recently, the issue of 'comfort women' in the service of the imperial Japanese army has come to light. 1

This was not a case of atrocities being cannot help feeling acutely distressed over this, and I express my sincerest apology." He also said: "I am determined to nurture in the Japanese people, especially our youth, the courage to face squarely the past facts, understanding for the feelings of the victims and a sense of admonition that these misdeeds should never be repeated."

The problem with the Japanese reaction is not that people like Mr. Miyazawa are not sincere, but rather that it has taken so long for the Japanese to own up to this awful behavior. For it is extremely doubtful whether or when any of this would have come fully to light without (1) the filing of a class-action lawsuit by a few of the surviving victims on the 50th anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor, (2) Prime Minister Miyazawa's current and long-sought visit to Korea, and (3) the discovery of incriminating military records by a Japanese historian. Given the persistent Japanese rejection of this charge of government involvement over several decades, the likelihood is that the lid would have remained on the cover-up.

-THE WASHINGTON POST.

### Other Comment

### Follow the EC Lead in Croatia

The EC decision, following Germany's lead, to offer diplomatic recognition to any Yngoslav republic requesting it has strengthened the United Nations peace mission. And internal pressure for human rights guarantees [for minority Serbs] within Crostia will be more effectively brought by a European Community that can no longer be accused of standing by while Croatia is hacked to pieces. That said, the

decision by France and Britain to extend recognition to Croatia but send no ambassador until the rights situation improves has much to recommend it. The United States, still officially recognizing the old, defunct Yugoslavia, is in danger of alienating key allies by a policy that begins to resemble a protracted salk. We must seek justice for Serbs no less than for Croats, but by acting in concert with our allies, not by waiting grandly for them to act in concert with us. - Los Angeles Times

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## Better for Bush and Shamir to Put Off Their Bout

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON - The contenders for the Democratic about territorial compromise as far into the future as possible. Party's presidential nomination are not the only politicians who bave to plan how to run against George Bush But even that proved to be too and his policies this year. Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir is much for the two small, far-right parties that have withdrawn from the Likud-led coalition government. Their revolt forces Mr. Shamir to choose also charting a Bush-centered election campaign strategy.

Mr. Shamir's choice is to run as the between trying to rule without an ideologically cohesive parliamentary man who can best stand up to Mr.

Bush, denouncing efforts to treat Isra-

el as a "banana republic," or to por-tray himself as the Israeli leader who

can get the best deal from an unfriend-ly, determined American president.

This is hardly a new opportunity

cum dilemma for an Israeli prime

minister. The American factor - the

attitude that successive American

presidents have adopted toward help-

ing or constraining Israel — has been a standard feature of Israel's domes-

tic politics for two generations.

But the end of the Cold War and

the changes in American attitudes

about the rest of the world make Mr.

Shamir's campaign choice more diffi-

cult, and its consequences far more

significant, than the tactical decisions

his predecessors were able to make.

a U.S. president who has regained

some control over the purse strings of

economic aid to Israel. With American

public opinion running against foreign aid in general and questioning Mr. Shamir's policy of spreading new set-tlements throughout the West Bank

and Gaza territories, the Israelis will

need Mr. Bush's belp to get Congress

Mr. Bush's decision on the housing

loan guarantees is due to be an-

nounced in the next few days. The

impact of that decision will be felt

not only on the exodus of Jewish

emigrants from the ex-Soviet Union

and the Arab-Israeli peace talks but

also on the very nature of the rela-

tionship between America and Israel. The conditions that Mr. Bush will

attach to the housing loan guarantees

will show whether Israel has gone

from being a strategic American ally

to being just another American client

state, albeit one equipped with 200 to 400 nuclear warheads. And they will

significantly affect Mr. Shamir's

factor in his re-election campaign.

choice on how to handle the American

His inclination, telegraphed by his attendance at the Madrid ceremonial

opening of Arab-Israeli peace talks.

had been to go to the electorate in

October as a reluctant hut skillful

deal maker who could best protect

negotiate simultaneously with the

tees they asked for last September.

to approve t

Unlike them, Mr. Shamir confronts

majority or advancing the elections that must be held by November. As Mr. Shamir wrestles with this, Mr. Bush reaches the end of the fourmonth delay he imposed on Israel's request for U.S. guarantees to inter-national financial markets that Israel will repay \$10 billion in new loans for housing for the Soviet immigrants. The United States would put up only \$200 to \$300 million in reserves for the loans, which are to be stretched

The president is leaning toward asking Congress to approve guarantees for one year of the loans while attach-

out over five years.

ing conditions that would prevent the \$2 billion from being used to build new settlements in the territories occupied in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. Future guarantees would depend on how well Israel met these conditions.

This seemingly reasonable com-promise shifts the decision-making burden to Mr. Shamir, as the White House wants. But because of the electoral situation that the Israeli leader now faces, the presentation of the Bush loan plan and its conditions becomes crucial to the future of American-Israeli relations.

Israel and the Soviet immigrants need the guarantees too much simply to reject any conditions as a matter of pride. One of the most important elec-toral calculations that Mr. Shamir is weighing is how the new Israeli voters who have fled deprivation and danger in the ex-Soviet Union feel about Likud's ideological commitment to settlements. Mr. Shamir's chances for ex-

panding his electoral base seem to lie with running as a deal maker rather than as a counterpuncher.
But heavy-handed U.S. attempts to

force Mr. Shamir to freeze all settlement activity in the future in return for the loan guarantees now would push him into a confrontational stance that would probably take Israel out of the peace talks for the time being.

The way out for Mr. Bush lies in seeking Mr. Shamir's agreement to the kind of limited settlement freeze that Menachem Begin accepted at

that Menachem Begin accepted at Camp David in September 1978. That gives both leaders time to go to their electorates and then slug out their differences after elections, not on the campaign trail.

However tempting for their per-sonal fortunes, Mr. Bush and Mr. Shamir should not run against each other this year. They would wind up defeating not just Bill Clinton or Shimon Peres, hut also the hopes for a better future for the Middle East.

## **Bush Should Prefer the Peace Process**

J ERUSALEM — Nothing else that President George Bush does this year is likely to matter as much, in human terms, as how he answers Israel's request for \$10 billion in loan guarantees. He will be deciding on the

chance for peace in the Middle East.

The critical question is whether the il ties any guarantees to an end of Israel's massive settlement drive in the occupied West Bank and Gaza. If he does not, Palestinians will see his decision as a signal that Israel can and will go on taking what they consider to be their land.

At that point it would be politically difficult, perhaps impossible, for the Palestinian negotiators to remain in the talks on autonomy in the territories. The hope of peace, present since the two sides began talking to each other in Madrid, would be over. Failure of the negotiations would

in turn have grim consequences for Soviet immigrants here, whose support is the stated purpose of the loan guarantees. Ephraim Such, a retired brigadier general who was the military governor of the West Bank and is now one of the rising younger figures in the Labor Party, explained why. To absorb the Soviet Jews properly

we have to develop industry. That re-quires foreign investment. But it will not come while we are in the quagmire Israel's vital interests. He is ready to of the conflict with the Palestinians while we are the only Western demo-Americans and the Arabs to get an "autonomy" arrangement for Pales-tinians that would postpone talks cracy that occupies another people. The key to social and economic progress is peace with the Palestinians.

By Anthony Lewis

And nothing is more against the hope of peace than the settlements."

The head of the Jewish Agency, Simcha Dinitz, agreed that Israel — and then simply used the aid to should focus on absorbing Soviet imfree up Israeli funds for settlements. rants rather than settling Palestinians. But he said it would be wrong for Mr. Bush to condition loan guarantees. "If you want to punish us

for the settlements, do it some other way. Don't punish the immigrants." That will not be an easy argument for Mr. Bush to resist in an election year. But if he really cares about peace and about the Soviet immigrants, as he does, he will resist it. For there is no question of punishment. The question is how to clear the path

for peace by stopping settlements, and the only way at hand is to condition the loan guarantees. How he does it is important. If he were to say flatly that there will be no guarantees unless and until there is a freeze on settlements, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir might well reject the guarantees, denounce American "colonialism" and redouble settlements

-however terrible the cost to Israel.

The better course is the one reportedly being discussed. That is to approve \$2 billion for one year, with any amount spent by Israel on settlements to be deducted from future guarantees. Thus if Israel spent \$600 million in 1992, it would get a guarantee of \$1.4 billion in 1993.

But that will work only if the United States rigorously monitors what Israel spends on housing, roads and other infrastructure in the territories. Israel has promised in the past not to

If American policy is sensitively explained, I think most Israelis would understand and accept it. After all. the United States is not obligated to grant Israeli requests against what it deems to be its own interest.

use U.S. aid money in the territories

Mr. Sneh said: "I don't need America to tell me settlements are wrong. But since money is fungible, I can understand if Mr. Bush declines to be the treasurer of Gush Emunim." Gush Emusim are the zealous vanguard of the settler movement.

Moreover, many Israelis are beginning to resent what the settlement policy costs them. Projects to relieve major highway bottlenecks in Israel proper have just been cut so that West Bank roads for settlers — who are 3 percent of Israelis - can be improved. In new settlements there is a teacher for five or six children, in Jerusalem one for 40 children. Mr. Bush should tell Israel; We are

sympathetic with the great humanitarian enterprise of making a place for immigrants. We will help. But we do not want our help to be used in a way that destroys the chance for peace - the chance to build a better, safer, more prosperous Israel. The New York Times.

## Farm Subsidies Are Bad for the Poor and the Land

WASHINGTON — After five years, the world trade talks are teetering oo the brink of failure. Large agricultural subsidies provided by developed countries are the decisive issue. The United States rightly wants to remove or at least lower them. Europe and Japan do not. If the talks break down over this impasse and the accumulated irritations of the years of negotiation, one likely consequence for the developing world will be harsh:

bundreds of millions of people. Those of us lucky enough to live in one of the world's few rich countries have seen decades of explosive growth in agricultural productivity, yielding unprecedented variety and abundance from less land, sometimes even with less environmental damage. We are awash in surpluses that we pay to store. It is hard from this vantage point to appreciate how precarious the global food outlook is.

more hunger for tens and eventually

While the proportion of malnourished people in the world is declining. their numbers are growing. There are more hungry people now than there ever have been. An appalling 40,000 of them die from hunger and hunger-related causes daily. There is, moreover, accumulating evidence that the agricultural resource base is stressed as never before. Few opportunities remain to bring new land into production or to add to the area under irrigation. Worse, land now used for agriculture is being lost from overuse

and environmental mismanagement. Preliminary results of the first global assessment of soil conditions were released a few months ago. They make grim reading. Since World War II. 11 percent of the earth's planted surface - an area about the size of By Jessica Mathews

India and China --- has been degraded. About one-tenth of this area is permanently destroyed. On about one-quarter, the soil's biological funcare "largely destroyed" but could be expensively reclaimed. The great increases in agricultural

production of the 1950s, '60s and '70s were achieved through expanding cropland and irrigated acreage, better crop strains and heavier use of pesticides and fertilizer. These additions masked an underlying loss of productivity from erosion, waterlogging, salinization and loss of green cover and of soil nutrients; without these losses, production would have been much greater. The world has, in effect, been running up the down escalator.

For 35 years, grain production grew by 3 percent annually, handily outpac-ing population growth. Since 1984, grain production has grown by only 1 percent per year, far slower than the number of mouths. Total food production has fallen behind population growth in 70 countries, including most of Africa, the Philippines, Bangladesh and Mexico. Latin America has made a tremendous effort just to stay even.

The trend since 1984 need not be permanent. Deteriorating soil conditions have been reversed before. "Our lands were originally very good, but use and abuse have made them quite otherwise." George Washington com-plained in 1768. They were to become worse still, and then to improve mightily in the years after the Dust Bowl. One need not be a blue sky optimist to be confident that the stream of powerful new techniques, especially from biotechnology, will continue to flow. It would be almost criminally foolish, however, to ignore the severity of

the environmental constraints. Population will grow by 40 percent in 20 years, adding another India each decade. Per capita availability of cropland and irrigated land will drop. Pressure on the land will continue. Most of the proven sources of in-creased productivity — research, construction of rural roads and food storage facilities, and land reclamation - cost money that many devel-

oping countries simply do not have. With so little elasticity in the system, the last thing the world can afford is economic policies that depress production or exacerbate environmental harm. The subsidies over which the GATT talks are hamstrung are prime offenders.

They encourage farmers in the developed countries to overproduce at unnecessary environmental cost. Governments dump the surpluses on the international market, forcing down prices. This reduces production in developing countries where crops are taxed not subsidized. To partially make up for low prices, these countries heavily subsidize irrigation, pesticides and fertilizer, causing overuse and consequent water pollution, health problems and land degradation.

If George Bush's disastrous Asian tup had not been about politics, politics, politics, Japan's closed agricultural market and immense farm subsidies would have belonged at the top of the agenda. The attempt to negotiate precise targets for Japanese imports of U.S. products compounded the damage by throwing Mr. Bush's long commitment to free trade into question. America is still pushing in the

GATT talks for an agreement to wean the world from subsidies that create more food where it is not needed and less where it is desperately needed. The question is whether "whatever it takes to get re-elected" includes a retreat on trade. Mr. Bush should stick with his instincts, and those who care about poverty, hunger and the global environment should stick with him.

The writer, vice president of the World Resources Institute, contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

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Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: News or Rumor? NEW YORK - It is rumored that

the Chilians have fired upon the United States vessel Yorktown at Valparaiso. The officials of the State and Navy Departments at Washington, however, ridicule this statement as wildly improbable. There is, however, an uneasy feeling in Washington in regard to the Chilian trouble. The announcement was made that the Government is sending war material to San Francisco.

1917: £200 in Damages

LONDON - A jury at Edinburgh awarded Miss Dora Maclean, fortythree, the daughter of a Skye farmer. £200 damages in an action for breach of promise of marriage brought by her against the Rev. Murdo Smith, fifty-three, of Malling, Inverness. The minister, who boarded at the plaintiff's house twenty-one years ago, de-nied that he ever promised to marry her. He admitted that in later years he

kissed her, but he kissed her sisters also in the same way; it was a Highlands habit, Counsel - Did you kiss them all? - They kissed me, and I naturally consented. Lord Anderson - It's a great privilege; it's a pity it doesn't come further south.

1942: Leningrad Front

LONDON - [From our New York edition:] Russian troops were smashing tonight at the forward anchor of the German siege line before Leningrad, in attacks of rising power syn-chronized with the Soviet offensive against apparently crumbling Nazi positions at Mozhaisk and Orel. The northern action, reported in advices to Soviet sources here, was launched by sledge and ski troops across the ice of Lake Ladoga against Schlues-selburg, a German-held lake fortress twenty-five miles east of Leningrad. One running attack was said to have hroken through between Schluesselburg and the main Leningrad-Mos-COW Tailroad

One China

If Taiwan

**Prefers** 

By Morton L. Abramowitz

WASHINGTON — A moment of truth in the more than 40-

year saga of Taiwan's status is slow-

ly approaching.

Beijing, Taiper and Washington agree on the unity of China.

In the National Assembly election

last month, the people of Taiwan vot-

ed for the status quo, for prudence and prosperity — for not alienating

Beijing but not embracing it, either.

Flawed or not that election — 75 percent voted for the ruling Nationalist Party — was a skirmish, not the end of the affair.

Events in Taiwan, China and else-

where may well undermine the "unity of China," although the ability of

the Chinese to devise an arrange-ment between the two parties should

Taiwan's success has transformed the issue. Few of the new republics in

the former Soviet Union have devel-

oped as good a claim to nationhood

as Taiwan. It is beginning to chal-

lenge Japan for economic influence in Southeast Asia. With an extraordi-nary \$80 billion in foreign exchange

reserves, it spreads its largesse around the world. The income disparities

with China and the political decline in Beijing have added to Taiwan's sense of pride and independence. The breakaway republics in Yugo-

slavia and the former Soviet Union

highlight Taiwan's anomalous status and encourage supporters of inde-pendence in Taiwan, the United

States and other countries to urge

that the de facto separation from

China become de jure. China's heavy-handedness in Tibet and Hong Kong are adding fuel to aspirations for an independent Taiwan.

China has become a bad word in

Washington and many other capitals.

Voices in the U.S. Congress and the

American media propose self-determi-

nation for Taiwan, if only to press China to end political repression. Chi-na's government, devoid of moral

standing at home and run by old men

The governments in Beijing and

Taipei are playing for time and en-

fearful of turmoil, is easy to detest.

not be underestimated.

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CHICA

conraging contacts, hoping that something will turn up. Trade, investment and other ties between the two countries are growing sharply, creating the basis for a peaceful settlement. Whether China would or could do much militarily if Taiwan declared independence is debatable. China

would still worry about America's response. But to assume inaction by Beijing would be rash; it can raise tensions in ways not involving the direct use of force.

In the Shanghai Communiqué in 1971 the United States adopted in

effect a "one China but not now" policy. China has persistently refused, however, to agree to American insistence that it pledge not to use

Despite China's rapid economic growth this past decade, the government's days are probably numbered. Since unity is an emotional issue, leaders struggling for power will not make concessions about it and risk

being hranded traitors. America's one-China policy has served it well and remains prudent in this period of transition in China. The United States does not want to stoke xenophobia and risk hostilities when political change seems on the horizon. Washington can wait and see what emerges from the passing of China's old men and the decline, if not disinte-

gration, of the Communist state. Washington's one-China policy can be swept away hy events, as were policies in support of central governments in the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. But today the unity issue is far less important to America than be-fore, whatever China's position in Asia. America can live with Taiwan

independence or one China, The United States remains an important player, but the choice is increasingly up to the people of Taiwan. Americans would do well to . speak less about the unity of China and more about a peaceful resolution of the issue.

The writer, a former U.S. assistant secretary of state for intelligence and research, is president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He contributed this comment to The

# Vietnam's Legacy Lingers in '92 Race

### For Democrats, Clinton and Kerrey Are Clashing Symbols of the 1960s

By Dan Balz

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — They are like bookends from the Vietnam generation, one a political innogeneration, one a political inno-cent who went to war and re-have a past that is truly politically numed an angry, wounded hero; safe. Mr. Kerrey is the hero from the other a political sophisticate who opposed the war and never who opposed the war and never served. Their younger lives now resonate through the presidential dialogue, and they have become clashing symbols in a party that has never fully resolved the ambi-guities and divisions of that time.

Senator Bob Kerrey of Nebras-ka and Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas were perhaps destined to play out these roles in the 1992. presidential campaign, being the two youngest Democratic candidates and the ones touched most directly by the Vietnam era. But their pairing was assured last month in the first broadcast debate of the campaign when Mr. Kerrey, who won a Medal of Honor for his role in Vietnam, criticized a proposal for voluntary national service by Mr. Clinton, who was never in the armed

The exchange was fleeting, the details less compelling than they might have appeared, largely be-cause Mr. Kerrey's views on national service are more convoluted than his criticism would suggest. He favors national service but not Mr. Clinton's ap-

But the exchange highlighted underlying issues likely to affect voters choices this year, and not just because of the Gulf War. As presidential politics passes from the World War II generation to the Vietnam generation, the public will have to wrestle with a new set of questions in judging its

The Vietnam era was a morally ambivalent time for many young Americans: Was it better to legally evade service in an unpopular war or accept the call for a cause in which you did not believe? The resentments over who served and who did not still linger.

Fourteen presidents did not serve in the military, but no one since Franklin D. Roosevelt has been elected president without having served. And while it is an article of faith in presidential politics that service is a necessary credential. Vietnam was a war of lasting scars that there are unan-swered questions about the donble-edged effect on the psyche of American voters.

Neither Mr. Kerrey, 48, nor Mr. Clinton, 45, comes to this an unpopular war who vigorously opposed the Gulf War, Mr. Chinton is the Vietnam opponent who championed the war in the Gulf but who lacks the credential of military service that voters might expect in a future commander in-

When the first draft lottery was held in December 1969, Mr. Clin-

**NEWS ANALYSIS** 

ton's number was 311, too high to be called to serve.

He was one of many who were never called. Of the 18.4 million men who registered for the draft from July 1, 1964, to June 30, 1973, only 1.8 million were inducted, according to the Selective Service. Mr. Clinton was lucky, but not atypical.

Mr. Kerrey's story is also typi-cal, at least the beginning of the

After graduating from the University of Nebraska, Mr. Kerrey enlisted in the navy in 1966 because he did not want to be drafted into the army. That is when his experience became atypical. He became a member of the navy's elite Seals, and, while leading a raid against the Viet Cong, had a grenade blow up in front of him. Wounded, he continued to direct his men until he was evacuated. He was brought to the United States, where his right leg was amputated below the knee.

Mr. Kerrey believes the divi-sions over Vietnam still canse many Americans to wonder about the psychological impact on those who served, particularly in combat. "It's much different than in

World War II or even the Persian Gulf War because there are questions," he said. "I mean, you're asking questions. You're not the first one. There's a question of what the war itself meant Jack Kennedy never got questions like

Mr. Clinton faces questions, too. Among them is whether he has the stuff to be commander inchief. Tye always been interested in such conflicting emotions and and supportive of the military,"



President George Bush singing with Coretta Scott King, the widow of the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr., in Atlanta.

## **Assorting the Sorties:** Presidential Trip Wire

By Andrew Rosenthal

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON - What's the difference between a presi-dential trip and a Bush campaign trip? Hint: Guess who pays for official trips. President George Bush went

out of town three times last week: to Kansas City on Monday to address the American Farm Bureau Federation and talk about domestic policy, to New Hamp-shire on Wednesday to campaign for the Feb. 18 primary and talk about domestic policy, and to At-lanta on Friday to commemorate the birthday of the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr, and talk about domestic policy, The White House billed only

the costs of the New Hampshire swing to the Bush-Quayle cam-paign. The other two had clear political value for Mr. Bush, but they were listed as official events and taxpayers picked up the check.

It is axiomatic that virtually everything a president does is political in some way, and adminishe said. "You know in some tration officials and campaign ways I wish I'd been a part of it." aides concede that it gets harder

to draw the line in a campaign

That is one reason Mr. Bush has yet to formally announce his candidacy. He has often said that he is running and has filed the necessary papers. But he has not made the ceremonial announce-

Once that happens, it will be harder for the White House to claim trips as official.

The White House insists there is a distinction between official functions and unabashed elec-tioneering. White House guide-

A trip is official when an organization or a group invites Mr. Bush to an event that is not paid for by a political body of any kind. The invitation is the pivotal element, but the president, being the president, can engineer an invitation to pretty much any event he chooses.

A trip is political when Mr. Bush attends a campaign event or fund-raising event for himself or another candidate, or any other event that is paid for by a political party or a campaign.

# Attack Kills 3 in Algerian Security Forces

By Jonathan Randal

Washington Post Service
ALGIERS — In the first bloodletting in the week since the army in effect seized power to prevent an election victory by Islamic funda-mentalists, a soldier was killed and two gendarmes were wounded early Sunday, the police said.

Few details were available about the attack, which took place at a roadblock 19 kilometers (12 miles) south of Algiers, or about a homemade bomb that reportedly exploded harmlessly against a wall of the national police headquarters.

But the incidents illustrated the unchartered dangers unleashed by President Chadli Bendjedid's abrupt resignation and the subse-quent events that interrupted Alge-ria's democratic experiment.

Such is the mood of mutual mistrust and the long history of secret police manipulation that many Algerians suspected provocation by either the authorities or Islamic ultraradicals seeking to embarrass the Islamic Salvation Front into unwanted confrontation.

With the security forces arresting members of the Salvation Front's ruling council, the fundamentalist party issued a statement pointing to its weeklong calls for calm and complaining that additional arrests made control of its followers diffi-

Its leaders desperately want to avoid providing the anthorities with a pretext to ban the Front, which was authorized in 1989.

Why the authorities have failed to carry out public threats to ban the Front now is unclear. But analysts cite genuine aversion to further violence and sensitivity to foreign, and especially Western,

Defenders of the new military leadership say the Salvation Front is a spent force. But analysts and diplomats are concerned by the fra-gility of the alliance between senior army officers and civilian technocrats and the lack of discernible alternatives to protect the secular state in case of failure.

Those close to the council argue that last week's evenus finally produced a clear chain of military and civilian command, which will de-prive the fundamentalists of support from rival leadership cliques,

The ruling State Council hopes the Salvation Front will implode, with hard-liners ranged against those in the Islamic party's leadership who won the now abortive

Yet the fundamentalists' adverseries have a record of underestimating the Salvation Front's appeal to have-nots, especially Algerians under 30, who account for 80 percent of the population.

There have been official hints that Algeria will renew its demo-cratic experiment under new tight-

ened rules and conduct elections before December 1993. But the re- the most symbolic of democratic spell to redress the economy. peated failure to produce viable insumuons—elections—and may secular parties would seem to temper such prospects.

Even officials in the new council grudgingly acknowledge that the Salvation Front is the only political party in touch with the people. It has a proven record of surviving mass arrests, including those of its iop leadership.

In the present crisis the Salvation Front has marked points by sniping at the council for violating its own constitution.

have irouble persuading Algerians that they still represent the last rampart protecting the secular con-

How Algeria's 170,000-man armed forces, consisting mostly of conscripts, would resist prolooged clashes with fundamentalists worries Algerians familiar with the disintegration in Iran of the shah's army by fundamentalists.

At best the Algenao military

The armed forces intervened in hopes to have bought a hreathing

Algeria is almost totally dependent on foreign exchange earnings from oil and natural gas, two-thirds of which are earmarked for repayment of the foreign deht of 525

Fuodamentalists and officials say economic salvation is 10 to 15

years away. We have to coovince the people that there's hope," saio a politician in the new government, "even if they have to wait for 10 years to see

# The Elusive Quest for Peace

### Militant Acts by Arabs and Israelis Put Drag on Talks

By Thomas L. Friedman New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - There have oow been three rounds of direct talks between Israelis and Arabs since the dramatic Madrid peace conference, and it is still hard in summarize succinctly exactly where the negotiations stand

They have clearly not achieved the high expectanons raised at the formal opening of the regional peace conference in Madrid in October, but they have not broken down either. After much proce-

#### **NEWS ANALYSIS**

dural wrangling the old adversaries are finally talking substance, but their talks only show how

far apart they really are.

There is still an enormous gap between the behavior of the negotiators at the table and that of the people back in the Middle East in whose name the negotiations are taking place. The Palestinians at the table talk of peace and coexistence with the Israelis, but then their compatriots back home do their best to negate that by shooting Israeli civilians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The Israelis talk of granting the Palestinians self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza, and then go on a new campaign to build Jewish settlements to irrevers-

ibly control these very same territories.

While some of the extreme gestures on both sides are opposed by the respective establishments. the leaders have not moved decisively to restrain

What this behavior suggests is that the parties, which were persuaded in come to these negotiations by largely external forces — primarily the United States — still have not been ready to impose oo themselves the internal changes that will be necessary for real progress and agreements.

"Conditions are oot ripe for progress now, because the Palestinian-Israeli conflict is not ripe for a solution," the Israeli historian Meron Benvenisti argued. "Their dialogue of deeds on the ground is contradicting their dialogue of words in Washing-ton. Israelis and Palestinians still have oot come to terms with the fact that they must live together side by side. Once they really admit that they cannot have it their own way on the ground, then you will see progress at the table."

Mr. Benvenisti compared the Middle East to Sooth Africa, arguing that progress in the South African conflict finally came about once blacks, under the leadership of Nelson Mandela, acknowledged that the white South Africans were not

colonials who could one day be uprooted, but rather an indigenous people, there in stay, Equally important, Mr. Benvenisu continued, was the recognition by South African whites that the blacks were not part of some external conflict, but fellow South Africans with whom they too would have to live side by side. Therefore their negotiations be-came talks about coexistence, and the nature and quality of a life they were destined in live together.

The Israelis and Palestinians, as evidenced by the recent negotiations in Washington, have not reached that stage yet.

The Israelis cootinue to insist that the Palestin-

ians are part of a Jordanian delegation. The Palestinians continue to refer to the Israelis as colonial occupiers. While the Palestinians only refer to the "occupation" as applying to the West Bank, Gaza and East Jerusalem, which were captured in the

1967 war, their spokesmen never say that the Jews are in their homeland. The Palestinians on the ground continue to try to drive home their point by killing Israeli settlers in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, while the Israelis try to drive home their point by building more settlements in the very same areas. That dynamic

oearly overwhelmed the talks here this past week.
Once the talks did begin, the Palestinians presented their plan for self-rule in the occupied territories, essentially calling for the Israelis to get out of the West Bank and Gaza Strip entirely, and the Israeli delegatioo could not even present a counterproposal because Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's hard-line coalition partners would not let

Small compromises were made. The Israelis, while insisting on maintaining the idea of a Jorda-nian-Palestinian delegation, did agree to deal with the Palestinians as a subcommittee, provided that two Jordanians were also in the group.

The Palestinian delegation has, for the first time, introduced a proposal for self-rule in the occupied territories, temporarily postponing their demand for independence, Israelis and Palestinians did resolve their procedural dispute about the shape of the table, with a written understanding.

There is a historical process of reconciliation taking place, but whether it will actually lead to reconciliation is hard to determine," argued a Palestinian negotiator, Sari Nusseibeh. "People are now talking in ways they have never talked before. There were oegotianons, give and take, between Israelis and Palestinians over a document for self-rule that we submitted. It is inch by inch. hut you can't dismiss it."

## TRADE: New Hampshire Primary Shapes Up as a Test of U.S. Policies

Japan first."

In the Democratic contest, Senator Bob Kerrey of Nebraska tried to close ground on Mr. Clinton and Mr. Tsongas with a television advertisement in which he vowed to "tell the Japanese, if we can't sell in their market, they can't sell in

have argued for liberal trade, emphasizing domestic policies they say would improve U.S. competitiveness. But Mr. Clinton has recently toughened his criticism of Japan's market restrictions.

Mr. Tsongas and Mr. Clinton

Unlike the other Democratic candidates, Senator Tom Harkin of Iowa opposed giving Mr. Bush

(Continued from page 1)

"fast-track" authority to negotiate education system than on "unfair foreign competition."

"a free-track agreement with Mexicon, a stance that endeared him to organized labor. But he and Ed-

called, was a perennial American mund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr., a forpolitical issue beginning after the mer California governor, have not Civil War, with the industrial age, emphasized the issue as much as until World War II. But from Franklin D. Roosevelt through Ronald Reagan, presidents from According to opinion surveys, both parties persuaded bipartisan the public sees the trade issue as a majorities in Congress to support complex question. In September, barriers to international trade.

the Council on Competitiveness, a private group, sponsored a national In the 1980s, however, as Japan's poll on the issue. It found growing persistent trade surpluses and the shift of U.S. jobs to factories concern and pessimism about the U.S. competitive position in the abroad raised apprehension among world. Respondents registered a U.S. workers and businesses, some strong belief that Japan in particu- presidential candidates in both parties experimented with more lar "breaks the rules of fair trade," "protectionist" rhetoric. but they also blamed U.S. econom-

failed to score.

Representative Richard A. Gep-

ic problems more on the failings of In 1980, John B. Connally, a for-the advantage in New Hampshire

In the Democratic race in 1988,

the U.S. government, business and mer Texas governor and secretary and later primaries.

hardt of Missouri won an upset ular South Korean car Hyundai would cost \$48,000 if the United States had imposed the same import restrictions that Scoul did. And in Congress, he had sponsored legislation aimed at forcing exporters such as Japan and South Korea to open their markets to U.S. products. But he was unable to sustain

(Continued from page 1)

other countries, the dispute would have been settled on the shop floor or in court.

After 23 years of political violence known here as "The Troubles," most people decry sectarian killing — including some of those involved in it. But many have become resigned. to it as a permanent part of the status quo. And behind their acceptance is Northern Ireland's darkest secret: that the status quo is tolerated because it serves, in some way, many interests in this messy but manageable little war.

Even in a bad year, the dead number only about half of those killed in car accidents. The violeoce provides the rationale for more than 20,000 jobs in the security forces here, most of which go to Protestants. It is at the root of more than \$3 billion a year in subsidies that cushion Britain's poorest province from the vicissimdes of recession. And local leaders invoke it to hold together fraying constituencies by giving the people something to fear and unite against.

You're safer here than you are on the streets of France or the sidewalks of New York," said Tom Hadden, a political scientist and commenand commentation. The is against and commentator. "For many people, life is quite good, especially if you're a Protestant. The status quo is not comfortable, but it's livable. So there's no great hurry to do anything. Everyone says we

doo't have in make a deal now." Northern Ireland has taken its place alongside Israel and South Africa as part of an Iron Triangle of protracted ethnic struggle.

"We're in an era when proxy wars between the superpowers are coming to an end and the kind of communal violence epitomized by Northern Ireland, South Africa and Israel is taking their place." said Aryth Neier, executive director of the New York-based Human Rights Watch. "In some ways it's a much more dangerous era because ideological conflict you can mediate, while communal conflict is often seen

As a foreign correspondent for The Washingas nonnegotiable." ton Post, I have spent most of the past decade covering the triangle and been struck over and over again by the echoes among the three.

The analogy is tricky because each is historically and sociologically unique. Bot their dilemmas and evasions, their sense of siege and of

dreams and their nightmares are all in a funda-mental way the same. And human emotions such as pride, anger, fear and humiliation play a

has not, and the lessons they hold. It begins in Northern Ireland, where Winston Churchill wrote after the end of World War I:

clysm which has swept the world."
Churchill's words still echo down the grimy streets of West Belfast, the modern locale for a struggle between the British and the Irish that

between the Protestant majority and Catholics in the province, the IRA has waged a violent campaign to expel British forces and reunite Northern Ireland with the overwhelmingly

landscape in the working-class Protestant and Catholic neighborhoods here is still dominated by 18-meter-high (60-foot) watchtowers, reinforced concrete-and-steel security walls and ra-

zor-wire fences. that Belfastians had not seen for years.

The conflict's victims include not only those killed or wounded but also those traumatized by years of violence. People generally look older than their years. They smoke too much and drink too much, laugh too loudly and too nervously.

education in human nature," said Mina Wardle. "Otherwise, it'll drive you crazy."

When it comes to the politics of violence, few hands are completely clean. The IRA clings to

You have to look at Northern Ireland as an

victory in the Iowa caucuses. Before the caucuses, Mr. Gephardt had come to be viewed as a strong efforts to lower tariffs and other protectionist. In a campaign advertisement, be had said that the pop-

## BELFAST: War Has Become Convenient Part of Province's Status Quo

entrapment in a winner-takes-all contest, their

This series takes a new look at these three conflicts to assess what has changed, and what would lack. The integrity of their quarrel is one of the few institutions that has been unaltered in the cata-

began centuries ago. Since 1969, when civil strife broke out anew

Catholic republic to the south. Twenty-three years and nearly 3,000 deaths later, gummen from the IRA and from their Protestant paramilitary opponents are still trading bombs and bullets with each other and with British security forces. And the urban

Yet the bombers get through. The outlawed IRA recently launched a new bombing spree in central Belfast in which a 270-kilogram (600pound) car bomb crumpled the front of the city's largest hotel and ripped the roof off the local opera house. It was the kind of explosion

armed struggle because it says that is the only way to force the British to leave. But two decades of violence have not succeeded, and even some supporters admit that the armed struggle gives the IRA power and leverage within the Catholic community that it otherwise

The moderate, predominantly Catholic So cial Democratic and Labor Party led by John Hume opposes the IRA. But it, too, enjoys political clout and attention in places like London, Dublin and Washington that it might not merit were Northern Ireland just another Brit-

Similarly, the two main Protestant parties led by the Reverend Ian Paisley and James Molyneaux maintain much of their own leverage through frequent denunciations of the IRA. The only major entity that seems to draw little or nothing from the arrangement is the British government. It pays out more than \$3 billion a year in subsidies for security and economie development in the province and is

frequently embarrassed when human rights

groups, such as Amnesty International and Helsinki Watch, spotlight abuses by security

forces and allegations of links with Protestant The British public is equally unimpressed. Although polls consistently show a clear majority in favor of military withdrawal, the issue

hardly registers in electoral politics. But Britain does not pull out. That is partly because of domestic politics; both the ruling Conservatives and opposition Labor Party would be badly split by such a move. And it is partly because the British fear that the army's departure could lead to a bloodbath much worse than the violence that brought troops there in 1969.

Instead, Britain works the diplomatic margins. Last year, Northern Ireland Secretary Peter Brooke succeeded in bringing together Protestant and Catholic political leaders, excluding IRA supporters, for the first formal talks in 16 years. Within weeks, the talks broke down over procedural issues. Nonetheless, Mr. Brooke is trying again this month. He has, officials contend, no other choice.

NEXT: South Africa

# Germany's current account in the nineties: deficits without end?

Following unification, Germany's current account - which has included eastern Germany's external transactions since July 1990 - plunged into deficit. For 1991, a deficit of around DM 30 billion is expected; this represents a drop of about DM 100 billion from the previous year's surplus - remarkably modest under the

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circumstances. The surge in western German demand generated by unification came at a time when the economy was running close to capacity and foreign demand was slackening. Thus the rapid shift from surplus to deficit, which was accompanied by a decline of similar proportions in the trade surplus, reducing it to DM 20 billion, helped cushion the effects of slow growth or recession in the economies of Germany's trading partners. On the other hand, though, its EMS partners were more or less obliged 10 follow Germany's tight monetary policy.

### Significance of invisibles

Merchandise trade is crucial for Germany's eurrent-account position, but invisibles are also significant. In line with the narrowing of the trade surplus, the deficit in trade-related services grew quickly. Rising net expenditure on travel abroad, together with a drop in net foreign investment as a result of high domestic interest rates and a strong D-mark, has reduced the overall surplus in services. Payments to finance the Gulf war added another DM 10 billion 10

the current-account deficit. In 1991, buoyant domestie demand alone probably triggered a drop in the current account amounting to DM 75 billion or 3% of GNP. With its mature

"Germany should become a net foreign investor again in the mid-nineties."

industrial economy and ageing population, western Germany has long been a structural surplus country, i. e. a supplier of savings to the rest of the world. Modernization of the eastern German economy will, however, absorb the bulk of domestic savings

whether Germany's current account will return to surplus in the foreseeable future. More restrained expansion of private consumption will cause economie growth in western Germany to slacken up to mid-1992, while the focus

of demand in eastern

Germany will shift from

consumption to invest-

for some time to come,

raising the question of

") Itom Joly 1996 ouwards all-Germao figures ment. All-German growth, however, is expected to increase in 1992 and imports will continue to expand, albeit at a lower rate than last year, which would limit the scope for an improvement in the current account. On the other hand, world trade will pick up significantly in 1992, causing German exports to accelerate. Due mainly to high domestic interest rates, a strong D-mark, and increasing net payments to the EC. there is no likelihood of an improvement in the invisibles balance (adjusted for last year's Gulf

war payments). We therefore expect a

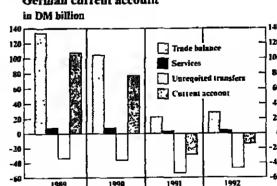
eurrent-account deficit of about DM 15 billion for 1992; the trade surplus should

rise to DM 30 billion. The current account will probably continue to improve in 1993 and beyond. restoring Germany to its structural surplus position. As the transformation of eastern Germany progresses, the focus of demand will continue to move from consumption to public investment, and then from public to private investment. This process will produce a highly efficient

German current account\*

The Commerzbank report

on German business and finance



capital stock at a time when world trade will be stimulated by a widening and deepening of the EC, the reform process in Easiern Europe and the Soviet Union. and the completion of the GATT's Uruguay Round. Germany should, therefore, become a net foreign investor again from

the mid-nineties onwards. If other capital-rich countries follow suit - primarily by reducing government horrowing - the threat of a worldwide capital shortage and persistently high real interest rates need not materialize.

### COMMERZBANK

German know-how in global finance

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the success of any new U.S. mili-

be assured without a large and

One official, describing the

White House reaction to General

Powell's report, said it was deemed

the "wrong answer" because of its

insistence that major ground com-

bat forces would have to be com-

mitted. As a consequence, a sub-

committee of the deputies has been

meeting under National Security

Council supervision since mid-De-

cember to consider and refine mili-

tary and covert action options for

General Powell's contribution to

the policy discussion appears to

Brent Scowcroft, the president's

have been diminished as a result.

national security adviser, bas argued that the use of U.S. air power

to support rebel fragi military units

could have the decisive effect of

breaking the back of Mr. Saddam's core security force in Baghdad, an

But to some administration offi-

cials, the risks of a major military

(Continued from page 1)

the West and now also in our fa-

Although Nazi leaders had re-

peated their intention to annihilate

the Jews regularly for more than a decade, and Jews were persecuted

from the start of the Nazi govern-

ment in 1933, the bureaucrarie de-

cision to wipe out European Jewry.

and the deportation system and

death camps necessary to do so, were not approved until the Wann-

When the Nazis came to power,

about 500,000 Jews lived in Germa-

ny. Today, the official number is 35,000, but that only counts mem-

bers of the government-sanctioned

community. Unofficial estimates put the number closer to 50,000.

Although Germany's small Jew-

ish community has pushed for

vears for more prominent symbols of the country's dark past, they often bave been frustrated, said

Heinz Galinski, chairman of Ger-

many's government-sanctioned

(Continued from page 1)

people, many of them members of

the hard line Russian Communist Workers Party and the United

Front of Working People, protest-

ed what they called "anti-people"

They held aloft banners saying. "Give Us Bread" and "Down With

Ambulance drivers in the re-

source-rich Siberian city of Ya-

kutsk went on strike Friday to pro-

test rising prices. And several

bundred teachers in the western

Russian city of Kaliningrad decid-

ed to strike next mouth if the au-

thorities do not raise their pay,

The Belarussian government

plans to raise some state-regulated

food prices on Monday, Interfax reported Sunday. Bread and dairy

prices will triple, while vegetable and fruit will be five times more

There were these related devel-

Mr. Yelisin attended the first

Saturday and cancel his meetings.

his spokesman. Pavel Voshchanov.

said. He said that Mr. Yeltsin was

Up to a thousand Communist

mark the 65th anniversary of the

Bolshevik leader's death. The pro-testers denounced Mr. Yeltsin and

called for a return to communism

DIPLOMAT EXCLUSIVE ESCORT SERVICE Freephone UK 0800 252810

not sick, just worm out.

Russian media reported.

pricing policies.

Democrats,

costly, it said.

opments Sunday:

therland's East."

see meeting.

frag, officials said.

allied official said.

# SADDAM: Saudi Arabia Presses U.S. to Consider Covert Drive to Remove Iraqi Leader

(Continued from page f)

combat forces, to the region, a prospect that would increase the political risks for Mr. Bush in an lection year.

It could not be learned whether Britain and France had been consulted about the new planning. But U.S. and Saudi officials have this month discussed options for military and covert action.

The U.S. planning effort, focusing on taking more active measures to foment a coup, represents a realization within the Bush administration that stronger measures might be possible in coming months. These would take advantage of what administration officials perceive as a weakening of support for Mr. Saddam brought about in part by sanctions that are strangling the fraqi economy.

In addition to the Saudi option of secretly arming guerrilla forces. a senior Bush administration official said in a recent interview that the administration has considered coordinating its efforts with Kurdish and Shiite forces inside Iraq to foment a coup for which Iraqi military commanders would seek allied

support.
That Saudi-backed option would require a major allied air campaign over Iraq and possibly the reintro-duction of U.S. ground troops in

the region, military officials said. With Mr. Saddam's air force grounded since the end of the war, the use of air power to destroy his remaining tank divisions and helicopter fleet would be the key to his

21 Nairobi's land

23 Place inside

22 Litigate

24 Selves

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**ACROSS** 

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final defeat in the view of some nized by allied intelligence services military officials.

viewed over the last several weeks most of the rural areas of northern indicated that no decisions had been made and that no final package of options had been presented to Mr. Bush. The anti-Saddam planning is being coordinated by the so-called Deputies Committee which includes senior officials from the Pentagon, the State Department, the CIA and the National

Security Council. The senior official who discussed the possibility of aiding a coup at-tempt said that Kurdish guerrillas in the north and Shiite Muslim resistance forces in the south "can be a dimension of an approach" to attack Mr. Saddam's power base.

But be said the key to a successful overthrow of the Iraqi leader remained the defeat or neutralization of the five of seven Republican Guard divisions that are stationed in the greater Baghdad area to protect the Iraqi leader.

Mr. Bush, in his statement on Thursday on the anniversary of the beginning of the war that reversed frag's occupation of Kuwait. praised "the efforts of thousands of brave Iraqis who are resisting Sad-dam's rule."

The senior official said the statement was part of a concerted American campaign to nurture and develop an Iraqi resistance. Among the covert action options that Saudi Arabia is promoting is the formation of arms-supply and

guerrilla-warfare networks orga-

elinging things

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e Fiat

7 Biblical bk.

that could challenge poorly trained U.S. and allied officials inter- Iraqi Army units garrisoned in and southern lraq.

> If guerrilla forces seized Iraqi territories. Mr. Saddam would be forced to either cede control of those areas to the resistance or send his best Republican Guard units out from Baghdao to crush the re-

At that point, the rebels would be protected by allied air power, in the view of Saudi officials and some Iradi opposition leaders.

The key to supporting such guerrilla operations would be to prevent Mr. Saddam's Republican Guard units from employing their attack belicopters and their three heavily armed armored divisions against an assault from allied-backed resistance groups.

There has to be a combination of a major covert operation and a major air operation and then leave the rest to the Iraqi people." said a enior allied official who has been discussing strategy with Bush administration aides.

Kurdish guerrillas already control much of northern Iraq. But the Kurdish leadership is divided over whether to launch a direct challenge to Mr. Saddam. Shirte resistance in the south is much less organized and not well understood by allied officials, but Shiite opposition leaders say they could step up their guerrilla activities if they had arms and support from Saudi Arabia and the United States.

Saudi Arabia is willing to equip in supporting an indigenous chal-lraqi resistance forces with missiles lenge to Mr. Saddam's authority. that could be used to shoot down and that review focused in part on Iraqi helicopters and destroy ar- the strong cautionary recommenmored vehicles, a senior allied offi- dation from General Powell that cial said

In November, the Deputies tary intervention in fraq could not Committee asked the Joint Chiefs of Staff to develop military plans combined effort by U.S. air and for a U.S. response to any request ground combat forces. for assistance from Iraqi military commanders plotting against Mr. Saddam. The request to the Joint Chiefs coincided with a letter that Mr. Bush sent to Saudi Arabia's King Fahd pledging Mr. Bush's determination to achieve the overthrow of Mr. Saddam and to continue providing adequate military forces in the region to do that.

The U.S. planning has also been motivated by intelligence reports indicating growing disaffection with Mr. Saddam among Iraq's traditional ruling families and clans. At least one bloody rivalry had surfaced between Mr. Saddam's son-in-law. Lieutenant General Hussein Kamel Hassan, and another close relative. Ali Hassan Maiid. who presided over occupied Ku-

In November, the Iraqi leader replaced Mr. Hassan as defense minister with Mr. Majid. setting off a gun battle between the security forces of the rival relatives, according to what one official said was a reliable "human intelligence" report received by the CIA.

60 Chop

61 Isr. neighbor

57 Anna's job sita

operation outweigh the benefits. If U.S. forces got bogged down in an A Deputies Committee meeting Iraqi civil war, it would seriously tarnish the image the military on Dec. 12 examined the limitations in using U.S. military forces

Cheney Asserts Saddam Will Be Toppled

NEW YORK — Defense Secretary Dick Chency predicted Sunday that President Saddam Hussein of Iraq would be overthrown, but he refused to say if the United States would launch a new attack to depose him.

Mr. Cheney was comment-ing on The New York Times report that Saudi Arabia was urging the United States to organize a campaign to over-throw Mr. Saddam. "If we were engaged in such plan-ning," he said on CBS news, "I couldn't talk about it." He added that he "thought the story was overblown."

"With respect to Saddam Hussein, my own personal view is that he is in considerable difficulty in Iraq. The sanctions are effective. His stature as a significant Arab leader has been destroyed. He doesn't control the north end of Iraq. The Kurds do. He has weak control in the south," be said, adding that "his base in-side Iraq is steadily shrink-

"I think eventually he will be toppled," be concluded.

Despite hostility from the radical

right, many Germans have shown greater curiosity about Jewish life

in recent years. Germans make up

the second largest group of tourists

to Israel, after Americans. Classes

on Jewish history and Yiddish lan-

guage are popular at numerous German universities. And Berlin

particularly is going through a re-vival of interest in Jewish culture.

But even the "Jewish Worlds"

exhibit has come under attack.

Some Jewish groups say it fails to

pay enough attention to the perse-cution of Jews in Germany.

"The final tragedy," the maga-

"is that death and mourning rimals have replaced life and learning as

Jewish belief," adding "that Jewish

life in Europe has become a long

economic aid only if they con-

oring international arms control

dent States and assurances that

agreements signed by Mikhail S.

Gorbachev, the former Soviet pres-

In an interview published Sun-

European Jewry.

fnneral."

agreements.

PROTESTS: Uzbekistan Unrest

WANNSEE: A Jewish Memorial

## **HOSTAGES:** Iran Paid Captors

(Continued from page 1) added. "They are there for the long

and the second s

Officials declined to give details of fran's financial involvement with the hostage-keepers because they said the information was based on highly classified intelligence reports.

"The road to the hostages ran through Tehran," said an administration official who for the past six years led a U.S. unit that concentrated on the issue. He and others expressed the be-

lief that the holding of American hostages in Lebanon was terminaled not because of inducements or deals, as was attempted during the Reagan administration, but because the hostage issue had out-lived any possible usefulness with the passage of time, the realignment of East-West relations and the U.S. unwillingness to bargain. These officials said Iran had con-

cluded that the continued captivity of the hostages was a serious demi-ment to Tehran's efforts to win economic access to the West at a time when the Soviet alternative had disappeared. The hostages also had become more of a burden than an asset to the fundamentalist Shiite groups who were holding them.
Iranian officials had often tied

their cooperation in obtaining the release of the bostages to the return of Iranian assets impounded by the United States after the 1979 serzure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.
The Bush administration, recog-

nizing Iran's interest, shifted gears in 1989 to speed action in the Iran-U.S. Claims Tribunal in The Hague. In a much-noted action in November, amid the releases of the last hostages, the United States announced payment of \$278 million in compensation for seized Iranian

military equipment.
U.S. officials, however, have provided an account of U.S.-Iran negotiations showing that the coincidence of timing was due to Tehran,

not Washington.
"Iran had a substantial amount of authority in almost all cases," said a senior U.S. official with access to the complete file on the hostages. Another senior official said: We used to spend endless hours dehating here the degree of Iranian control. The evidence now is that control was 99.9 percent."

Other Jewish critics accuse the A third senior official said Iranicurators of showing Jewish worlds an control over the hostages may "without Jews," a common criti-cism of Germany's latter-day fascihave been less clear-cut than the others believe. He said Iran had nation with the lost civilization of "about as much control as you do over your 16-year-old son," which is to say the levers of power are zine Der Spiegel said of the exhibit. there to be used but the realistic question is, "How much pressure are you willing to bring to the tathe traditional foundations of the

> Iran's representative to the United Nations, Kamal Kharrazi, said reports that Iran had control over the hostages in Lebanon were "baseless."

"Those who have such imaginations don't understand Lebanon, collapsed last month after seven groups." Mr. Kharrazi added, If decades. Chancellor Helmut Kohl of said, it was "spiritual influence," Germany told the republics of the which was exerted through "differformer Soviet Union that they ent channels of communication" to would continue to receive Western encourage Lebanese groups to release their hostages. Mr. Kharrazi vinced the West that they are hon- said that, to his knowledge, money was not a factor in either the serzure or release of the hostages.

The slow evolution in Iran's day, Mr. Kohl for the first time thinking about the hostage issue spelled out a link between aid for the Commonwealth of Independent of the cight-year Iran-Iraq War in mideight-year Iran-Iraq War in mid-1988, the death in mid-1989 of Iran's radical leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, and the election ident, would be honored. of President Hash
(AP. Reuters) shortly thereafter. of President Hashemi Rafsanjani

As Mr. Rafsanjani consolidated his power, shutting out more radical clerics who sponsored terrorism in Lebanon, the economic crisis in Iran was deepening. Largely due to: its perceived complicity in the holding of Western hostages. Iran was isolated from the West and cut off from assistance from the World Bank as well as from many commercial financial institutions.

Washington's position, according to Thomas R. Pickering, the U.S. representative to the United Nations, who transmitted the U.S. message to Tehran through UN channels, was that the Iranians were being held hostage themselves by the hostages, rather than the other way around." The U.S. view, he said, was "that these people had become an enormous liability, that they stood in the way of any opportunity the Iranians had of opening themselves to a wider field."

Mr. Pickering said reports re-ceived through the United Nations indicated that the message was getting through.

Starting in February and March 1991, the UN secretary-general at the time, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, had extensive contacts with Mr. Kharrazi, Iran's UN envoy, and Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati to seek a solution to the hostage issue. By mid-summer, Mr. Pérez de Cuellar had devised a UN plan for comprehensive releases involving all Western and non-Westcm hostages in the Middle East. The Iranians showed great interest.

A European diplomat close to the hostage negotiations said the United Nations was chosen for the key role in the release of the American and British hostages because the Iranians trusted Mr. Pérez de Cuellar and because "they concluded that the only payment they could get was something on the Iran-Iraq War from the UN secre-tary general."

Acting under the authority of Security Council Resolution 598, Mr. Pèrez de Cuéllar last year sent two UN missions to Iran to assess war damage done by Iraq.

On Dec. 9, shortly after the release of the last American and British hostages, the UN secretary-general issued a formal report finding that Iraq was responsible for start-ing the Iran-Iraq War, Mr. Perez de Coellar denied that these actions were hostage-related, hut many U.S. officials believe otherwise.

### **Time Marches** On in Russia. Not in Ukraine

KIEV. Ukraine - Ukraine took a further step out of line with Russia on Sunday, refusing to follow its neighbor in moving clocks forward an hour. The result was confusion, at least in Ukraine's airports.

An announcement on Ukrainian television Saturday said Russia had caused offense by going ahead with the change, aimed at saving daylight time, without consulting Ukraine.

Russia moved clocks forward an hour on Sunday, hringing them three hours ahead of Greenwich Time. The change aroused bitter complaints over the earlier onset of winter darkness and higher energy costs.

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# Classified Valentine Message Contest

Every year on February 14th, more and more people use the Trib's classified section to send a greeting to the Valentine of their choice and some of them get pretty creative.

This inspired us to have some fun with our readers by launching a contest for the most original classified Valentine. Here's how it works. Print your classified message on the form below minimum 3 lines and mail it to your

Valentine's day (Friday, February 14th) and that evening the jury will meet to select the winners. The results will be published in the IHT's edition of Friday, February 21st.

So have some fun with us, wherever you may be. Get your creative juices flowing and send in

nearest IHT office together with your remittance or your credit card reference. Your ad will run on your entry today.

# SHARON: Official Backs Enclaves for Palestinians

(Continued from page 1) retained control over water, elec-

tricity, police authority and other fundamental services for Jewish communities there,

One senior official criticized Mr. annual Russian President's Cup volleyball tournament Sunday af-Sharon, however, for raising such matters now,

ter apparently recovering from an Why should anyone declare something that prejudges the final indisposition. Mr. Yeltsin was oroutcome of the negotiations? he said. The final status of the territories is to be determined only at dered by his doctor to rest at home the end. He already wants to declare unilaterally that Israel wants A. B. C and D. That is exactly what the prime minister wants to avoid

sympathizers protested outside the Lenin mausoleum in Moscow to Israel's framework for Palestinian autonomy is its 1978 Camp David agreement with Egypt, under which self-rule is invisioned for five years, with negotiations on the abs. leaving he said, "at most"

fore the end of the third year. In the Israeli-annexed zones. There are inconclusive round of peace talks varying estimates of the West inconclusive round of peace talks just finished in Washington, it was apparent — to no one's surprise that the Palestinians and Israelis the 750,000 Mr. Sharon cited. have sharply differing views on what such autonomy means.

If Mr. Sharon had his way, those talks never would have begun, for he considers them a compromise of Israeli security. But on Sunday, he sounded resigned to some form of eventual autonomy and so, be said, Israel had to make sure that it guarded its vital interests.

His proposed annexation would take place only when autonomy begins, not now, he said.

The Palestiman enclaves that be recommends for the West Bank would include about 550,000 Ar-

territories' final status to begin be- 200,000 Arabs who would live in Bank's population, some as high as 1 million, significantly greater than

He did not focus on the Gaza Strip, where only a few thousand Israelis have settled.

A spokesman said later that Mr. Sharon did not envision any Jewish settlement-huilding in the areas that the Palestinians would administer. But Israel, he added, would reserve the right to claim future sovereignty over those enclaves.

Mr. Sharon said that the present government crisis could have been averted if his plan had been adopted because the departing far-right parties, Tehiya-Zionist Revival Movement and Moledet, would have stayed longer in the coalition.

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MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1992

### EUROBONDS

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## **Banks Sowed High Prices** And Reap Unsold Paper

By Carl Gewirtz

ARIS — Underwriters of an ever widening supply of unsold Eurodollar bonds were able to breathe easier last week. Prices in the U.S. bond market finally turned up after declining over six consecutive trading days, giving hope that the decline in yields — which move inversely to prices —would turn the sows of aggressively priced Eurobonds into silk

The amount of unplaced paper highlighted the intense competition among investment banks to win business and demonstrated how the banks had swallowed their own hype about the strength

of underlying demand. Normally, Eurodollar bond prices trail developments in New York with a considerable lag. But last week, prices moved in tandem. This was widely seen as evidence that new issues had been placed in the hands of traders rather

But some relief is in sight as the U.S. market turned up after a week's decline.

Traders are in-and-out Tracers are in-and-out speculators playing the yield curve by borrowing short-term dollars at 4.25 percent to buy paper yielding up to 7.50 percent. As prices moved against them, these speculators wasted no time in dumping the paper they had bought.

Meanwhile, new-issue activity in the French franc sector of the market has dribbled to nearly a halt, with only one issue last week, of 2 billion francs for Crédit National.

New issues have been blocked by a fay rolling that effectively.

New issues have been blocked by a tax ruling that effectively prevents French borrowers from offering bonds that are fungible with outstanding issues. In recent years, the French have made wide use of adding new bonds to existing lines in order to create large, liquid issues favored by institutional investors.

As for last week's Eurodollar issues, one of the worst hit was the \$200 million of four-year notes from ABB International, a unit of the Swiss-Swedish engineering group ABB Asea Brown Boveri. Reoffered at a price of 99.625 for a yield of half a point, or 50 basis points, over U.S. Treasury paper, the notes finished the week at 99.25 for a spread of 62 basis points over the benchmark level.

Only three of the 13 new issues managed to end the week

trading at a spread that was nearly unchanged from the offering level. Austria's \$400 million of 12-year bonds, priced to yield 30 basis points above U.S. rates, finished the week at a spread of 31. basis points. Finnish Export's \$200 million of three-year notes, offered at a spread of 43 basis points, closed the week at 45 basis points over the benchmark level.

THE THIRD winner was Petrobrás, the Brazilian oil company, which sold one-year notes carrying a coupon of 10 percent. The size of the offering was increased to \$250 million from the initial \$175 million as the yield was 5 percentage points, or 500 basis points, over U.S. government paper.

The surprise of the week was the European Investment Bank's

\$400 million of 10-year bonds priced to yield a scant 6 basis points over U.S. rates — a record-low spread at that maturity. The paper ended the week trading at a spread of 9 basis points, still a surprise for analysts who said they saw little value in such tightly priced paper.

Overall, the EIB raised almost \$1.5 billion last week with

offerings of 500 billion line of 10-year bonds, 1 billion Swedish kronor of seven-year notes and 60 billion yen of three-year notes. Ulrich Damm, who heads the bank's capital market activities, said the pace of borrowing was stepped up to take advantage of the favorable conditions before the emphoria evident in almost all market sectors evaporated. With the bank's lending up almost 30 percent last year, Mr. Damm said the EIB needed to replenish its reasury balances and cover itself for its estimated disbursement.

commitments early this year. He said the EIB was not taking a view on interest rate developments as the only element locked in for the bank is the spread of its borrowing cost relative to government yields. The bank has an agreement with its lead managers not to draw the money raised for six months. The effective rate of interest the EIB

The EIB's own lending charges are not linked to its cost of money but to prevailing market rates when it disburses its loans. By delaying the setting of its own cost to coincide with disbursements, the bank avoids exposing itself to the risk of lending money at lower rates than its own cost of funds.

Mr. Damm acknowledged that the spread of 6 basis points on last week's dollar issue was extremely low and unlikely to hold. But he said that "investors are sophisticated enough to know what they're doing." In his view, the spread is less important to investors now than access to relatively high-coupon debt at a moderate price in the belief that interest rates are still headed lower.

That's still a gamble. The EIB dollar issue carrying a coupon of

See EUROBONDS, Page 9

### **CURRENCY RATES**

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### Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading

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ċ	Japan Nikkel 225	21,321.	22,387	-474%	Britialn	13.00	17,90
?	DAX	1,670.59	1.6571	+342%	Bonk bose rate Call money	10.00	10%
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	Hong Sens World			278 %	London p.m. fix.\$ 255	0 357.90	0.56 7

# Powerful Forces Arrayed Against High Dollar

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS - Startled by Friday's intervention to push the dollar down against the yen. foreign exchange traders and analysis expect the dollar to keep declining this week. But they are not yet willing to say that the joint action by the Federal Reserve and the Bank of Japan has effectively blocked the currency from resuming its monthlong rise.

"It's premature to say that the dollar has been capped," said John Lipsky, Salomon Brothers' London-based economist, who last week was named the firm's chief economist.

Traders and analysts agree that it is impor-tant to both the United States and Japan to cap the dollar to redress trade flows, now heavily in Japan's favor. During President George Bush's recent visit to Tokyo, considerable public attention was paid to such sticky trade questions as Japanese dominance in antos and auto parts, but analysts believe strengthening the yen will have a

Beijing

To Unify

**Yuan Rate** 

BELJING - A senior official

confirmed over the weekend that

China plans to let its currency float and to eliminate the complex sys-

tem of multiple exchange rates.
"We will gradually ranonalize the exchange rate," said Li Lanqing.

minister of foreign economic rela-tions, "and gradually apply a uni-

tary floating exchange-rate system."

Bankers and diplomats expect the

official exchange rate of the yuan to slide to around 5.85 to the dollar from 5.4369 now. This will mean the

end of the system under which for-

eigners use Foreign Exchange Cer-

tificates, which can be converted

into hard currency, and Chinese use nonconvertible remainbl.

FECs are unpopular with the Communist leaders because,

through black market leakage into

Chinese hands, they have created a

class of Chinese able to live like

privileged foreigners.
In practice, the certificates can

be exchanged at one rate, foreign

money at official swap markets at another rate, and the black market

since last April.

sinesses can deal in the Chinese

much bigger impact in reducing Japan's sur-plus in the long run than controversial agreements on cars.

The intervention also came shortly before next weekend's meeting of the Group of Seven industrial powers. Of the seven, three -Germany, the United States and Japan have a stake io seeking the dollar lower. while at least two - France and Britain have strong reasons to the contrary. Although the medium-term outlook for

the dollar depends partly on how the curren-cy performs in coming days, there are under-lying conditions that could facilitate a fall. both against the yen and the Deutsche mark. "A fall below 123 yen or below 1.56 Deut-sche marks and it's all over for the dollar." said Simon Crane, an adviser to technical traders. A break below those levels could push the dollar to test its record lows set carly last year, he said, while a failure to fall that far would mean that the dollar has the strength to test its latest highs of 128.44 yen

The dollar ended trading in New York on Friday at 124.80 yen and 1.591 DM. The closing levels were, respectively, 2.8 and 2.9 percent below the day's high for the dollar. Analysts were impressed by the intervention in New York, although by all accounts it was relatively small. Not only did it catch the market off guard, it was executed as the dollar was retreating from its highs, giving the currency a push in the direction it was

already heading.
Part of the dollar's tremendous advance over the past two weeks, rising from a low of 122.70 ven and 1.505 DM, was due to the enormous number of so-called shorts - or sales of dollars in the expectation the currency would fall further. The dollar's unexpected rise caused a buying panic as these short

sales were reversed. By the end of last week, there were virtually no short dollar positions left. That means that there is plenty of room for the dollar to fall if a bandwagon betting on a continued decline were to develop.

The dollar was retreating from its highs before the intervention on the back of news of a dramatic reduction in the U.S. trade deficit in November. Although a lower deficit appears to be good news for the dollar. currency traders were dismayed by the fact that most of the improvement reflected a collapse in imports, which was taken as add-ed evidence of how weak U.S. demand is.

"There was little doubt that the dollar's recent strength was not consistent with the near-term fundamentals as shown by the recent economic data, nor to the liking of the three key players in the Group of Seven, Mr. Lipsky said.

When the industrial powers meet in Washington, the situation in the former Soviet Union is expected to be the major item on the agenda. Bot currency traders remain nervous about the possibility of joint undertakings on currency rates coming out of the meeting. In addition to the favorable effect on U.S.

See DOLLAR, Page 11

## Bundesbank Leaders United in Mission too high and it must be ent to around 2

Richard E. Smith

and 1.64 DM set early Friday.

FRANKFURT - Europe's most powerful monetary club, the 16-member Bundesbank

policy-making council, seems to be a less happy family lately.

Members are speaking their minds more openly at a time when the council's leadership is changing guard and the council itself is undergoing its most significant restructuring since the war.

But anyone who thinks that means that the council is going to be easier to push around is likely to be seriously mistaken.

No maner how much President George Bush, Prime Minister John Major and President François Mitterrand lobby Frankfurt for lower rates to help them win elections, they are certain to keep running into the one thing on which all council members seem to

passionately agree. In the words of the bank's president, Helmut Schlesinger: "German inflation remains

percent in the mid-term."

With inflation in Germany at about 4 percent, higher than in France and the United

States, the Bundesbank shocked markets by raising German interest rates in December to record postwar levels, giving most of Europe bute choice but to follow. The council's seemingly unwavering focus

on Germany's own backyard is provoking more and more cries abroad of Bundesbank parochialism and insensitivity.

But analysts doubt whether the groundswell of foreign pressure will much impress a body whose members have such a specific mandate and who are —and will remain — so cushioned from political interference.

Observers marvel at how quickly people from a variety of professions, regions and political persuasions seem to become committed inflation-fighters after any length of time on the council.

Some are primarily academics, some are

bankers, some are politicians. They come from Germany's depressed northern reaches and from the prosperous, hi-tech southern rim. All major parties except the Greens are represented and Social Democrats have often played key roles.

But differences among council members seem to blur and new blood joins with old on the classic Bundesbank position of the last several decades: A central bank should limit itself mostly to controlling inflation and not, as often in the United States and Japan, fashioning stop-and-go policies to belp gov-ernments fine-time their economies.

Reflecting German society as a whole, the Bundesbank council's consensus is ronted in the byperinflation of the 1920s and the tran-

New council members furthermore quickly find themselves part of a hallowed tradition credited by the German population at large

See COUNCIL, Page 9

## **Emirates Appear Ready to Cut Oil Production**

ABU DHABI - The United Arab Emirates issued an indirect signal Sunday that it intends to cut oil output to belp the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries firm up sagging prices.
Three OPEC members — Libya,

has yet another rate. Preparing for exchange-rate unification, officials have allowed the currency to drop about 4 percent

Emirates and rising, has not said whether it will reduce its production, the biggest in the cartel,

OPEC's monitoring committee is to meet Feb. 12 in Geneva to discuss ways to increase prices, which are well below the cartel's benchmark of \$21 a barrel. On Friday, light crude Nigeria and Venezuela - had pre- for February delivery rose 24 cents

viously announced production to \$19.15 in New York.

But on Sunday, OPEC's spokesmore than three times that of the man, Mohammad Sahlawi, who is a Dhabi National Oil Co. "OPEC"

Sandi, was quoted by a Saudi magazine as saying "a price of between \$18 to \$21 per barrel is acceptable." A statement from a senior Abu Dhabi oil official advocating the cuts was made to an industry publication, Alam al-Mal wal-Naft.

"If OPEC members do not cut output, oil prices will suffer an un-

Consolidated Balance Sheet

in millions of USD (\*)

Balance sheet total

Deposits of customers

Loans to the private sector

Loans to the public sector

(\*) 1 US dollar (USD) = 34.25 Belgian francs (BEF)

Deposits of bankers

Loans to bankers

Net Profit

should reduce output by not less than 5 percent during the second and third quarters of this year," he said, from the current level of about 24 million barrels a day. Abu Dhabi and Dubai, the two oil-rich members of the Emirates,

together have output of some 2.4 million barrels a day. By comparison. Saudi Arabia's production has reached 8.5 million barrels.

(AP, Reuters, AFP)

Variation 90/91 " (BEF)

+10.2

- 0.6

+ 9.4

+ 4.9

+ 4.9

+ 35.3

# Hyundai, Unions In Talks

Progress Signaled In Defusing Strike

SEOUL - Talks to avert a clash between striking workers and a large force of riot police made progress on Sunday, raising bopes for settlement of a labor dispute that is crippling South Korea's largest car-

maker, Hyundai Motor Co. "Company executives and union leaders met for nearly two hours tonight," a Hyundai spokesman said. "The union softened their hard-line stance and we narrowed some differences." He gave no de-tails, but said the talks would re-

sume Monday.
About 15,000 riot police officers had massed in the southeastern city of Ulsan, waiting for orders to charge through barricades of vehi-cles to evict the 7,000 strikers, some armed with steel pipes and Molo-tov cocktails, who are occupying

Hyundai's plants.

Now, bowever, the spokesman said he expected the police would wait a few days to see if the strikers would end their occupation. The spokesman said union leaders had said they wanted to settle the dis-

pute through dialogue. Sunday's negotiations tonk place after the Hyundai group chairman. Chung Se Yung, ordered executives to seek a compromise with the union, state television said.

Hyundai Motor has said it expects to lose production of 25,000 cars worth \$150 million in January alone and may have to halt exports.

The company recorded sales of \$7.63 billion in 1991 and has forecast lost production will cost it about \$1.8 billion in sales in 1992.

Hyundai closed its five car plants in Ulsao on Wednesday after unions voted to upgrade a five: month dispute over bonuses and working conditions into full-scale industrial action.

The car workers seized the premises on Thursday in protest against the closure and have blocked attempts by ocounion workers to enter the plants.

Seven such workers were injured. on Thursday when hundreds of them clashed with the strikers as they tried to go to work.

## Losing Faith in Money, Russians Buy Oil Shares

New York Times Service

MOSCOW - The line to buy a piece of the action in the People's Oil Industrial Investment Euro-Asian Corp., with its unlikely sales office in an empty hall of the Muse-um of the History of Moscow, is a good measure of Russians' growing panic about the vanishing value of

"Here we are taking a risk, of course," said Nikolai Khanchenkov, 41, a scientific researcher, as he stood on the museum's drafty stairwell recently. He was waiting his turn to plunk down 1,000 rubles, roughly \$10 at the current exchange rate, for a share in the DEW COMPANY.

On the other hand, if we hold on to our money, we will certainly lose it," he said. "It is that simple." With inflation running at an esti-mated annual rate of 360 percent,

By Celestine Bohlen them, they "will be worth the price

of a tram ticket." Nipek, a company with roots in the oil fields of western Siberia, is not making specific promises, al-though its salesmen talk vaguely about a 20 percent return on investment. Company officials say that if all else fails, Nipek will stay abreast of inflation by turning itself into a kind of primitive mutual fund, with investments in a broad portfolio of property and goods.

But what appeals to investors like Mrs. Revazova is Nipek's connection to oil. The word still has a promising ring to Russian ears, despite the difficulties of the industry in the former Soviet Union. Oil production has fallen steadi-

ly, and according to one estimate, by the end of 1993, production will have dropped by 20 percent com-pared with 1991. But Mrs. Revezova is undaunted. "Raw materials Russians are at a loss to know what are really all we have in this counto do with their savings. Some try," she said. Her logic helps exmoney is being sipboned off to pay

'Here we are taking a risk, of course. On the other hand, if we hold on to our money, we will certainly lose it.'

Nikolai Khanchenkov, an investor in the new company.

for the recent big jump in food prices, but with faith in the future at a low point, many people now prefer to eat less and put their rubles into something more durable.

"All my life, I have worked, saving money bit by bit," said Svetlana A. Revazova, an engineer who re-cently reached the mandatory retirement age for women, 55. "And now that money is melting faster than today's snow."

With her husband, Mrs. Reva-With her husband, Mrs. Reva-zova is investing 16,000 rohles in People's Oil, or Nipek as it is known by its Russian acronym. There is much she still does not know about Nipek, but at this point, she said, putting her money into an unproven oil company seems more promising than other

Savings banks, still run by the state, are offering 15 percent annual interest on accounts held for more than five years. Commercial banks, short of money after the spending binge their customers went on before consumer prices were allowed to increase on Jan. 2, are also offering savings accounts, but their interest rates are now about 16 percent, only slightly more than the state competitors'. Mrs. Revazova, who had thought of putting her savings in one long-term high-interest account, decided

cess of Nipek as it sets out to raise 3 billion rubles for an ambitious but vague program of oil exploration, refining, and processing.

Nipek's 10 founding investors -Siberian oil and commercial forms, a Soviet-Lebanese joint venture and local governments - put up a total of 25 million rubles in capital. Shares were first offered to the public on Dec. 26. Four days after it opened its

doors to the public at sales offices across the territory of the former Soviet Umon, the company had sold 300 million rubles' worth of shares at 1,000 rubles each, with the average sale five shares. Other companies, banks, and ex-

anges in the former Soviet Union have been selling shares in these early giddy days of capitalism, but Nipek is the first to set a share offering price that is accessible to the average Russian. Others have set minimums of 10,000 rables or more, and, in many cases, have limited access to employees or brokers. Nipek's general director, Anatoli

S. Gumenyuk, said the company would use its capital to bring idle oil wells back to life and fill up oil refineries, now working at an average of 75 percent of capacity.
"Which oil fields, I cannot tell you, and how many is a commercial secret," said Mr. Gumenyuk,

against it once she realized that in whose last job was general director 1994, when she could withdraw of the state oil concern Komincit.

of the valance sheet total, Bank Brussels Lambert enjoyed a gratifying fiscal year, in spite of a dull economic climate and the chill following the Gulf crisis.

As shown by the increase

Operating results are on the increase. The Bank has built up further reserves for provisions

and depreciation in an effort to offset the effects of a downturn in the business trend. Sovereign risks engendered by



Bank Brussels Lambert

September 30, 1991

66,803

36,175

22,073

27,387

13,547

19,825

131.39

countries the external debt of which has been rescheduled were covered up to 100 per cent. of their amount at the close of the fiscal year. For 1992 and the years alread, BBL's strategy aims at further increasing profitability, expanding domestic operations, consolidating the international

network and developing original financial products, amongst which insurance is expected to grow steadily.



Head Office avenue Marrix 24, B-1050 Brussels, tel. (322) 517.21.11, tlx 21.421, fax (322) 517.38.44

Page 8 INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, MONDA	AV. TANTIARY 20, 1992	* C1
WERKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES  Provided by Centra Security 11  Security 12  Security 13  Security 13  Security 13  Security 14  Security 14  Security 15  Secu	Section   Proc   Co.	
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New Inte	Desvilettes					
jasuer	Amount (millions)	Mat	Coup	Price	Price end week	Terms
Fixed-Coupons						
ABB Int'l Finance	\$200	1996	6%	101	99.25	Reoffered at 99%, Noncollable, Fees 116%, (Margan Standard)
Austria	\$400	2004	714	98.93	97.45	Noncollable: Fees 0.35%. (Credit Suisse First Soston.)
Crédit Local de France	\$500	2002	71/4	98.%	97.60	Nancollable, Fees 0.325%. [Deutsche Bank Capital Market
Crédit Lyonnais	\$250	1995	5%	99.82		Noncollable, Fees 0.25%, [Crédit Lyonnais.]
Denmark	\$200	1997	6%	101.225	101.43	Reoffered at 99.60. Noncollable. Fees 196%. (Swiss Bar Corp.)
European Investment Bank	\$400	2002	7%	. 99.81	. 98.38	Nancolloble, Fees not disclosed, (ISJ Int'l.)
Finnish Export Credit	\$200	1995	5%	100.805	99.50	Reoffered of 99.63. Noncollable. Fees 1964. (Lehmon Brothe Inf 1.)
Helaba Int'i Finance Dublin	\$200	1996	6%	101,425	99,80	Reoffered of par. Noncollable. Fees 1996. (Nomura Int'l.)
KFW Int'l Finance	\$300	2007	71/2	98.91	<b>98.</b> 111	Noncollable, Fees 0.40%. (Deutsche Bank Capital Markets.
Kommunekredit MBL Finance	\$150	1999	7½	101.425	99.20	Reoffered at 99.85. Noncollable. Fees 1966. [Nomura Int7.
MBL Finance (Curacuo) Mitsubishi Finance	\$780	2002	7	100 :	<del></del>	Collable at par from 1997. Fees 2%. (Mitsubishi Finance Int
ntisuosni rinance Intil Petroleo Brasileiro	\$ 80	2002	71/2	102 .		Noncolloble, Fees 2%. (Missubiahi Finance Int'l.)
3P America	\$250 DM 200	1993 2002	10	100.52	100.50	
Finance for Danish	DM 200	1999	8%	102.35	99.55 99.30	Noncollable. Fees 29/%. (CSFB Effectenbank.) Noncollable. Fees 29/%. (Westdeutsche Landesbank.)
Fukuya	DM-40	1997	91/6	101%		Nancaliable private placement, Fees not disclosed, (Missabis Bank Deutschland.)
KB Baden- Wuerttemberg Tinance	DM 750	2002	zero	47.35	-	Yield 7.763%. Noncaliable. Proceeds 346 million marks. Fe 291%. (Trinkous & Burkhardt.)
Norway . :	DM 1,000	1997	· 8¼	10234	100.ta	Noncolloble, Feet 2%. (Deutsche Bank.)
Union Industrielle de Credit	DM 150	1999	834	101%	. –	Noncollable, Fees 290% (Norddeutsche Landesbank.)
Pearson Sterling	£100	2002	10%	101.15	<del></del> ;-	Reoffered at 99.55. Noncollable. Fees 2%. (Baring Brothers Co.)
Crédit National	FF 2,000.	1999	8%	100.915	99.35	Reoffered at 99.34, Noncoflable, Fees 199%, (Crédit Comme cial de France.)
uropean investment Bank	rn. 500,000	2002	101/2	101%	100.35	Noncollable. Fees 171%. (Monte dei Paschi di Siena.)
Crédit Local de France	ECU 500	1997	81/2	101.15	99.A3	Reoffered at 99.525. Noncollable, Fees 1975. [Paribos Capit Markets Group.]
General Electric Capital Corp.	ECU 250	1997	8%	1011/4	99.70	Reoffered at 99%. Noncollable. Fees 1%%. (Swiss Bank Corp
uropean Investment Bank	sx 1,000	1999	10	1011/2	99.90	Noncollable. Fees 199%. (Skandineviska Enskilda Banken.)
Compagnie Bancaire Deutsche Bank	C\$ 150	1997 1997	714	99.005	98.55 96.15	Reoffered at 9738. Nancalable, Fees 1%%. (Namura Int'l.) Reoffered at 9738. Nancalable, Fees 1%%. (Deutsche Bor
inance Mobil New Zealand inance	<b>C\$75</b>	1997	81/4	101.425	_	Capital Markets.)  Reoffered at 99%, Noncollable, Fees 1%%, (Lehman Brothe Inf L)
Intario Hydro	Cs 1,500	2002	8%	99.35	98.20	Semionnocity. Noncollable. Fees 0.375%. (Goldman Social 1)
Australian National	Aus\$ 50	1999	91/2	100	97.15	Noncollable, Fees 2% (Westpac Banking.)
outh Australian Soverment Financing Authority	Aus 100	2000	1014	1011/4	99.25	Noncollable. Fees 2%. (Flowbros Bank.)
Asian Development	Y 50,000	2002	5%	99.95	99.50	Reoffered at 99.95. Noncollable, Fees 0.325%. (Bank of Toky Capital Markets.)
Ocinippon Ink & hemicals	y 15,000.	1999	614	101%		Reoffered at 100.10, Noncollable, Fees 1%%, Denomination 10 million year. (Nildo Europe.)
uropean investment ank	r 60,000	1995	5.	99.95	99.90	Reaffered at 99.95. Noncollable, Fees not disclosed. (Niida Europe.)
londa Motor	Y 30,000.	1997	5.90	1011/2		Reoffered at 99.95, Noncollable, Fees 1.725%, Denomination 10 million yen. (Nomora Int.)
londa Motor	Y 30,000.	1999	6	1011/2		Reoffered at 99.95. Noncollable, Feet 1%%, Denomination 10 million yen, (Nikla Europe.)
quity-Linked		:			٠	
Vitsui Engineering & hipbuilding	\$380	1996	31/4	100	101:20	Noncelloble. Each \$5,000 note with one worrout exercisoblinia company's shares of an expected 250% premium. Fee 250%, Terms to be set Jon. 22. [Noman Int'l.]
Sega Enterprises	\$200	1996	31/2	100	103.50	Segionauthy, Collable or 184 from April 1992. Convertible into company's shares at an expected 25% premium. Fee

### **EUROBONDS:** Overpriced Paper Goes Unplaced

(Continued from first finance page) 7.125 percent and offered at a modest discount of 99.81 ended the week quoted at 98.60.

Showa Aluminum

Snow Brand Milk

The EIB also is expected to tap the European currency unit mar-ket, but the timing has not been decided. Both the Enropean Community and France are expected in the market first. The French govcrnment is reported planning to is-sue the first 30-year bonds denominated in Ecu, possibly this week

Norway, long rumored to be considering that market, has no current plans to issue an Ecu bond, said Sigurd Klakeg, bead of the national debt office.

After a 10-year absence from the Deutsche mark sector, Norway last week sold 1 billion DM of five-year notes carrying a coupon of 8.25 percent and priced at 102.25 to vield 7.69 percent, 10 basis points below the yield on German govern-

(Continued from page 1)

nomie discipline as France'a fi-

nance minister, Pierre Bérégovoy,

blasted the Bundesbank decision,

Bank, said the long absence from the market put a scarcity value on Norway's name. In addition, the bulk of foreign demand for DM issues and other European bond issues is currently for medium-term paper, which is seen as likely to benefit most once official monetary

policy is eased and short-term rates are pushed down — an event widely expected by early summer. The trouble in the French franc bond market arises because, at the end of last year, the French enacted a change in the tax law aimed at diminating the fiscal discrimina-

tion between full-coupon and zerocoupon bond issues. Previously, full-coupon bonds could be issued at discounts of up to 5 percent from face value and holders were subject to tax based only on the coupon rather than the yield. There was no tax liability on the capital gain earned on a bond law.

purchased at a price of 95 and re-deemed at 100. The lead manager, Deutsche

102.00 Noncollable. Each 5,000 mark note with five warrants coordinate into company's shares or 662 year per share and at 81.03 year per spark. Fees 24%. (Nomera Bank Deutschland.)

able into company's shares at 850 yen per share and at 81.04 yen per mark. Fees 240%. (Commerzbank.)

100,50 Noncollable. Each 5,000-mark note with five warrants a

By contrast, zeroes, on which no annual interest is paid, were subject to taxes on the implied annual yield of the paper, which is issued at a very steep discount from face value and redeemed at face value at ma-

prity. Under the new law, any discount between the purchase price and the redemption price on a bond issued after Jan. I is liable to capital gains

However, this also means that new issues offered at a discount and fungible with an outstanding bond makes the entire issue liable to the new tax. Although nonresidents are not affected by these changes, the flow of new paper to the market has virtually halted pending a review by the French stock exchange authorities of the retroactive impact of the new tax

# For Financial Markets, Is Testing Time at Hand?

### Stocks Looking Frothy As the Money Pours In

By Alison Leigh Cowan

New York Times Sernce NEW YORK - If the Japanese were galled by the lavish compensation of the American executives who accompanied President George Bush on his recent trip to Asia, wait till they see the latest numbers.

The rising stock market has insured that senior executives at many public companies will enjoy huge windfalls on stock options granted as far back as 10 years ago.
"With the Dow up the way it is, you're

going to get some good juicy gains," said Graef S. Crystal, a professor at the University of California at Berkeley who studies executive compensation levels.

Chief executives at 287 of the 919 pubbe companies he studied took advantage of the appreciation in their stocks to cash in options in 1990 — and averaged \$770,000

Based on the size of past grants, he expects a real bumper crop for 1991 when the proxy statements come out this spring.
And he sees no signs of a letup. Boards will

selves for most options they grant.

Mr. Crystal contends that executive pay often does not reflect corporate performance. If there is a parallel for the investors dim

rushing into the market at the moment, it is that corporate America's performance will Bonds Are Struggling have to improve mightily to justify the Dow's latest highs.

With the Dow topping 3,264 last week, investors are, oo average, paying 32.3 times earnings. This is more than the 21.6 times earnings they paid at the height of the 1987 bull market, said Lance Stonecypher, a vice president at Ned Davis Research Inc.

In other words, stock prices are higher today than pre-crash 1987 levels not because corporate earnings have improved, but because multiples have expanded.

So much money is gushing into stock mutual funds in search of higher yields that stock prices have nowhere to go but up. And money that consumers are freeing up by refinancing their homes with less costly mortgages may only fuel the trend.

The market is extremely overvalued by conventional methods," said Michael Metz, Oppenheimer & Co.'s investment strategist. One sure sign that the market has become frothy is the lack of discrimination evident in some price patterns. Cincorp, a bank holding company with some well-known problems. was up last week, while the ever-solid J. P. Morgan was down.

continue to dole out generous options, be said, to make up for holding the line on salaries and because current agents. Biotech stocks, always remarkable for companies that have neither profits nor products, remain prices. salaries and because current accounting rules here is almost a desperate search for unex-do not require companies to charge them-

Those companies will have to turn in great performances. Otherwise, shareholders put-ing money into the market now won't make a

# To Sustain Recovery

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK - The U.S. bond market, having ended a weeklong slide, will face a lugof war between friendly economic data and supply from Treasury auctions in the coming liday-shortened week, dealers said.

Trading is expected to be choppy with an attempt to make gains likely at the start of the week, before prices slip back on the morning of the auctions, analysts and traders said. "It's a market that's going to try and find bottom, try and find buying," said Robert

#### U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

DiClemente, director in bond market research at Salomon Brothers Inc. The market's perception of interest rate

trends, as always, will govern price move-The bond market will be closed Monday

for Martin Luther King Jr. day. The economic data include December housing starts on Wednesday and the Federal Reserve's "beige book," a survey of economic conditions in the 12 Fed districts. Also Wednesday, the Treasury will auction \$15.75 billion of two-year notes.

On Thursday, the jobless claims report for the Jan. 11 week is due, and 10-day car sales for mid-January will be released. The Treasury's auction of \$9.25 billion of five-year

"It's an economy that's flat, having difficulty getting momentum going, but not contracting," said Michael Moran, chief economist at Daiwa America Securities. "The beige book will probably reflect that."

The E percent 30-year Treasury bond ended Friday at 104 17/32, down sharply from the previous Friday's 106 7/32, but up 22/32 of a point on the day. The bond closed the week yielding 7.62 percent, up from 7.47 a

week earlier. The Friday rebound was the result of the University of Michigan's midmonth snapshot of consumer attitudes, which showed even gloomier expectations in January than in December, and weak money-supply fig-

ures released late Thursday. These data renewed hopes that the Federal Reserve, after making sharp cuts in interest rates before Christmas, might lower them.

again to get the very shiggish economy going. "The combination of the money numbers and the confidence survey don't give the Fed much room to stand pat," one government, bond trader said.

But there were some warning signs that the Fed might consider that any further rate cuts risk reigniting inflation a few months from

With gains on inflation having been made — it was down to 3.1 percent in 1991 — "we've got to do our very best to make sure that we don't give them up again as we begin to go back into expansion." Edward Kelley, a Fed governor, said in an interview.

(Rewers, NYT)

## Japan Is Near Passing U.S. in Productivity

WASHINGTON - Japanese factory workers' productivity has risen more than twice as fast as their U.S. counterparts' over the past 30 years, according to the U.S. Labor Department. If that growth continues, it said, Japan will surpass the United States in productivi-

American manufacturing productivity has grown an average of 2.9 percent a year since 1960, compared with Japanese growth of 6.9 percent, the department said.

The figures measure the value of all factory goods that the average

The Labor Department's survey of industrial nations found the United States leading in per-worker productivity with Japan close behind. In productivity growth, however, the United States was not even in the top 10. Figures from the department's Division of Foreign Lebor Statisfics showed at least 12 countries were catching

up with the United States. In 1960, the average Japanese produced 29.8 percent as much as the average American. In 1990, the Japanese record was much better but still fell short: 80,7 percent of the U.S. average.

Among industrial nations, Belgium came next after Japan with productivity growth of 6 percent a year. Then came the Netherlands at 5.4 percent; Italy at 5.3 percent; France 4.9 percent; Germany, Denimark and Sweden 4, Britain 3.7 percent and Norway 3.3 percent.

COUNCIL: United on Inflation

# **ECEasing Joint Venture Rules**

### Aim Is to Spur Cooperation in Research and Marketing

By Charles Goldsmith

onal Herald Tribune BRUSSELS - European Community competition officials have proposed rules designed to speed up approval of cooperative joint mission must issue a final decision ventures in research, purchasing, to approve or veto a merger within sales planning and other business

"Certain cooperative joint ventures — those performing all the functions of a normal firm — normally help to increase competition and therefore deserve favorable treatment," say the draft rules issued by the EC Commission.

The sweeping new rules, which clarify the permissible activities of cooperative joint ventures, are de-signed to plug a gap in the EC mergers law that took effect in 1990. The law applies to "concentrative" joint ventures in which control passes from the parent

"The Finance Ministry should

decide about it on Monday," Mr.

panies that remain independent.

Under the mergers law, the Comto approve or veto a merger within five months. But procedures for analyzing cooperative joint ventures extend the five-month deadline to rangements by joint ventures. Commission approval of cooperative joint ventures.

The rules were distributed to nanional experts and lawyers for comment before they are finalized. A vote by EC governments is not re-

The new rules would allow "almost automatic eligibility for exfor cooperative joint ventures in

enterprise, but does not cover co- activities fall below certain marketoperative joint ventures, which co-ordinate certain activities of com-would send a "comfort letter" so companies could proceed with reasonable assurance that their joint activities were legal.

The Commission also suggested that existing "block" exemptions from EC compension law for renow take two years on average to search and development should be complete. The new rules aim to extended to some distribution ar-

Under the new rules, officials must determine whether a joint venture will restrict competition between the parent companies, based on a determination of whether they can "reasonably be expected to enter the market individually."

The Commission will also examine the joint venture's effect on emption" from EC competition law third parties, including competing companies and the market's tradiwhich production and marketing tional suppliers and customers.

### Hitch in Czechoslovak Privatization

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches be-privatized companies, and shortages of the coupons may re-

(Continued from first finance page)

for holding inflation at bay more

successfully than nearly anywhere

At the same time, the Bundes-

bank council enjoys a degree of

freedom unknown nearly anywhere

On the local level, council mem-

bers who are presidents of state

central banks are proposed by pro-

vincial parliaments but thereafter

have little to do with local politi-

cians. They have terms of eight

years and are paid by the federal

government, cutting any immedi-ate temptations to lobby in Frank-

On the national level, council

members do not get grilled by the

legislature the way that the chair-man of the U.S. Federal Reserve

Board must constantly appear be-

There have been many conflicts

between the government and the

bank in postwar history, including a poll-conscious Chancellor Hel-

mut Kohl's clear discomfort with

the size of the latest rate hike. But

the Bundesbank can always point

to perhaps the world's most clear-

cut legal authorizations to domi-

nate monetary policy.

fore Congress.

furt for special regional needs.

More than two million Czechs PRAGUE - Czechoslovaks are bave purebased the voucbers. rushing to buy vouchers that give CSTK reported Saturday, with half them the right to become share-bolders in the country's soon-to-to-to-beat a Jan. 30 deadline.

On an international level, few of

the sixteen members have func-

tions that require them to face for-

Because each council member in-cluding the president has one vote,

Bundesbank watchers have always

been impressed by the potential

voting power of the Landesfürsten

dents of the state central banks

who hold eleven of the commcil's

lieved to have wanted a softer rate

hike in December and Mr. Pöhl

may have been likewise ontvoted

early last year when another con-

troversial German rate hike coin-

Among the hard-line princes, Lothar Müller of Bavaria and Nor-

bert Kloten of Baden-Württem-

berg rule over the country's richest

states and have been especially out-

spoken about maintaining price

But Reimut Jochimsen, a politi-

cally ambitious Social Democrat

from the more economically troubled state of North Rhine-West-

phalia, also has surprised many ob-

servers in become one of the most

convinced anti-inflation hawks on

trapped in permanent stagnation.

tions. But taxpayers in rich coun-

Brussels hopes to cushion the

cided with the Gulf War.

Mr. Schlesinger is widely be-

sixteen seats.

stability

the council.

or "provincial princes," the presi-

eign critics on a regular basis.

Jezek told CSTK. In the first wave of privatization scheduled to begin in March, 2,285 companies will be involved.

quire a delay in the program, the CSTK news agency has reported.

Under the privatization process, any Czech or Slovak over 18 years of age can put down 1,000 kormy (about \$35) for a booklet of coupons that can be exchanged later for shares in private companies.

Lization in the Czech Republic, and his Slovak counterpart, Ivan Miklos also said that millions of voncher booklets were unaccounted for, and they expressed concern that speculators might have snapped them up to entice people into their funds or to resell them at a profit.

Thickney is involved.

In addition to shortages of the coupons in some areas, Mr. Jezek and Mr. Miklos also said that millions of voncher booklets were unaccounted for, and they expressed concern that speculators might have snapped them up to entice people into their funds or to resell them at a profit.

"As soon as I find out that a fund is speculating I will take its license away," Mr. Jezek said.

Under the privatization plan, banks and individuals can start munual funds, buying and selling shares in privatized companies with vouchers entrusted to them.

Initially sluggish, voucher sales have boomed since late last month, when a Czech-American businessman trading under the name of Harvard Capital & Consulting launched an advertising campaign

promising astronomical gains. The Harvard fund has been promising buyers of its future shares that it will guarantee to repurchase the shares in a year for at least 10 times the original price.
(AFP, Renaers)

### Euromarts At a Glance

**Eurobond Yields** 

U.S. 5, 5 for 7 yrs
U.S. 5, less than 5 yrs
Pounds steritog, tess than 5 yrs
French french, less than 5 yrs
that, fire, less than 5 yrs
Danish krond, less than 5 yrs Denish krone, less that ECU. 8 yrs & over ECU. 5 to F yrs Cns. 5, less than 8 yrs Aus. 5, less than 8 yrs Au. 5, less than 5 yrs Yen, 5 to 7 yrs Yen, less than 5 yrs

**Weekly Sales** 

Libor Rates 4-menti 4-3/16 Destsche mark Pound sterling French fronc 9½ 10 7/16 10% 9 13/16 10¼ 5 5/14

**WALL STREET REVIEW** 

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Jan. 17.

**AMEX Sales** NYSE Sales

Total for wee

NYSE Diaries

1333 828 703 2364 590

**AMEX Diaries** 

124.841.000

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**U.S. Treasury Bonds** 

: Wk-090 Ask Yleid yleid 

### BusinessWeek

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#### which came only nine days after EC leaders reached agreement on a plan designed to usher in a European currency union as early as 1997 and no later than 1999. "If every country in Europe, thinks first and foremost about itself before thinking about the Eumated by Bonn, the two-year ropean Community," Mr. Béregodomestic economic boom fostered voy said, Enrope will not go

anywhere." The current dispute highlights the gap in economic thinking that divides Germany from some of its European neighbors.

The Bundesbank president, Helmut Schlesinger, using the German word for culture in a speech in New York, told his audience last week if that there is a Kultur of stability in

Germany. That is what we need in Europe well," he added pointedly. "I doubt whether such a consensus already exists in the EC as a whole.

Bundesbank does not deserve say. much of the blame that has been responsibly if it did not act to counter inflation. Sparked by German unification, whose huge expenses were woefully underesti-

wage-price spiral that Frankfurt is determined to control. "If fiscal policy is excessively expansionary, monetary policy has to be that much tighter," said Richard Portes director of the Center for Economic Policy Research in London. "Don't blame the Bundesbank. Blame Chancellor Kohl for making promises that were unreal-

Moreover, despite the temporary pain it inflicts at home and else- way it looks to many Spaniards, where, Germany's obsession with who worry that the price imposed keeping the hid on its domestic in- on Southern Europe in particular flation rate should prove to be in for entering Europe's future cur- and devaluation is no longer avail-

POLICY: Bundesbank's Anti-Inflation Rigor Provides a Rich Potential for EC Conflict Most economists say the Europe's long-run interest, analysts rency union may be a prolonged able as a remedy, they could be

"All sorts of people are blanning heaped on it recently. Given the the Germans for high interest rates free-wheeling fiscal policy the Ger- but they would be a lot worse off if man government pursued to fi-nance unification, they argue, the Bundesbank would be behaving ir-Paris-based international economist for Smith Barney, Harris Upham, a New York investment firm. "Actually, they should be saying: Thank you, Mr. Bundes-

Long-term interest rates in Spain, to take just one example, have fallen from 14.5 percent a year ago to 11.4 percent today as bond investors have grown increasingly confident in Spain's commitment to follow Germany's anti-inflationary lead in the aftermath of Madrid's decision to enter the Europe-

an Monetary System'a exchange rate mechanism in 1989. But that's not necessarily the

Such fears could turn into a source of endless conflicts and fin-ger-pointing if the launching pad funds in less competitive EC na-

for a single currency is not carefully Europe's current economic woes would undoubtedly have been lessened if Germany had already revalued upward the Dentsche mark against other European currencies within the rate mechanism to reflect the one-time adjustment consequences of unification. Political

leaders ruled out such an step because of worries that it might have sentatives from all members of curundermined the drive to accept a single currency at Maastricht. That decision, bowever, may only heighten future tensions. Europe has vast differences of culture, nguage and nationality. But to nake a currency union successful, labor markets must be flexible. If workers aren't able to move easily

tries may rebel at paying the extra cost. In that case, Europe might be forced in resort once again to protectionist trade practices to prop up ailing industries in a bid in preserve jobs in economically-suffering regions of the Community. Another alternative would be to pressure the future European Central Bank, which will include repre-

rency union, to tolerate higher

inflation. Such a move bowever,

would probably backfire in the end

by making weak European industries even more uncompetitive in world markets. Perhaps many of these problems will be overcome, particularly if Europe enjoys a favorable global across borders from areas where economic climate over the next few industries become uncompetitive, years that helps make the single market a success.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1992 NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET Generalis with Generalis Genera STANDARD STA Intersiv intersive inversive inversive inversive inversive inversive inversive inversive inversive intersive int .70 .12 .54 .28 ### 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 10 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 52 52 1,446 53 2,00 69 20 1.7 52 3.2 24e 52 .16 2.2 AB 4.4 39-11.3 1.08 4.4 1.045 5.0 AB 2.1 1.7 1.2 1,046 7,6 ,72 3,0 ,120 1,2 1277334731277370052240516441144405064817257257261647016105444464644173717324 LCC.
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**WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW** 

Amsterdam

Alideo 1:E1 16:58
AndVI 11:59 14:22
Westwood Funds:
Balan 10:57 11:07
Equity 14:46 15:56
Inflat 10:25 10:48
WimBist 10:59 NL
WimBist 10:59 NL
WimBist 10:50 NL The market rally continued for a fourth consecutive week, supported by Wall Street, a further drop in interest rates and the strong dollar. The market gained another 3 percent on the week, taking the CBS all-share index to 201.60 on

Friday from 194.6 a week earlier. Dealers said the shift toward cyclical stocks became more pronounced. KNP, the paper compa-ny, reported a slightly lower net profit for 1991 as did retail company De Boer, but the strong market prevented both shares from dropping sharply.

### Frankfurt

The market enjoyed a good week, rolling up a 3.42 percent gain that took the DAX todex to 1,670.99 points on Friday from 1,615.71 the previous Friday. The Commerzbank indicator rose to

1,918.10 from 1,840.7. Operators said Frankfurt was boosted by good performances on many other markets and ignored bad German news, such as lower

economic growth.
Volume was high at 41.88 billion marks for the week on the eight German exchanges, against only 22.86 billion the previous week.

Hong Kong
Share prices soared during the week, propelled first by expectations of and then news of a last-

minute trade agreement between China and the United States. The Hang Seng index closed Fri-day at 4.454.89, against 4.348.92 the previous Friday. Average daily turnover climbed to 1.8 billion Hong Kong dollars, up from 1.57 billion dollars the previous week.

#### London

A combination of political and economic optimism lifted leading stocks 2.4 percent as the ruling Cooservatives improved their standing in the polls and hopes grew that the economy had turned the corner.

lodications that sales over Christmas were not as bad as bad been feared lifted retail stocks. while the construction sector was boosted by a 0.5 percent cut in interest rates on home loans.
The FT-SE 100 Index gained 58.8 points on the week to 2.536.7, and the FT-30 index 92.6 to 1.966.8.

Industries was a major beneficiary of this trend, rising 7.5 percent.

The Bourse showed strength as investors resisted the temptation to take profits and volume remained

on the high side.

The CAC-40 stock price index finished on Friday at 1.859.95 points, up 1.22 percent on the

that Paris was among Europe's it ended at 20,221.86 ven. cheapest markets. Operators said there is a belief that the government will encourage the market in an effort to achieve good enoditions for partial privatizations planned for the next few months.

all issues in the first section lost, 59,90 points from a week earlier to end at 1,600,26 on Friday. Index-linked arbitrage selling dominated trading on the sluggish-

Singapore
Trading on the stock exchange began the week subdued but staged a good recovery from Wednesday to end on a firm note.

The Straits Times industrial in-dex, bolstered by 20 point gains on

cyclical stocks. Imperial Chemical index moved up 9.66 points on the

Dealers attributed the strong sentiment to an announcement by the SES that it would not seek to impose a limit on foreign ownership of local stocks and a reduction of prime lending rates by some-

Share prices hit a 15-month low. week. The gain was well below the on the Tokyo Stock Exchange as 3.7 percent advance scored the pre- the Nikkei index fell to 21,321.37 vious week however.

Operators said foreign investors remained very active, considering the lowest since Oct. 1, 1990, when

market and there were no signs of

Analysts said rumors of stock-Growing sentiment that both the U.S. and British economies are about to pull out of recession encouraged investors to switch into

### **DOLLAR:** Weakness Is Expected

(Continued from first finance page) having raised interest rates half a exports of a lower dollar, Japan also has comething to gain a its partners to reluctantly follow also has something to gain. A strengthening yen will presumably relieve threats of trade barriers being put up to curtail imports from Japan. And a stronger yen, by re-ducing the cost of mostly dollarinvoiced raw materials, will help drive inflation lower and foster an easier monetary policy by the Bank

of Japan That, in turn, would be expected to help support the Tokyo stock market, whose current weakness is seen as adding dangerously to financial fragility in Japan by under-mining banks' capital levels, which depend partly on unrealized profits

on shareholdings. With the dollar weakening Taiwan Satellites to Use against the yen, dealers concur that there is little chance it can rise A Foreign Launcher

against the mark.
"The intervention on the yen-dollar rate will affect market sentiment on the DM-dollar rate," a Frankfurt banker said.

A weaker dollar also suits the Germans, again by helping to reduce inflation by lowering the domestic cost of raw materials. However, with Germany in the doghouse with its neighbors after suit, the Bundesbank is in oo position to intervene to keep the dollar

Nevertheless, hy helping to relieve inflation pressures within Germany, a weaker dollar could help bring closer the time when the Bundesbank can begin lowering its own record-high short-term inter-

In the short term, a weaker dollar will cause additional pain for France and Britain by bolstering the mark and weakening their cur-

TAIPEI - Taiwan has decided to use a foreign launcher for the locally designed satellite it hopes to develop within six years, local me-

The cabinet's space committee made the decision Saturday. Taiwan

dia reported on Sunday.

#### Taiwan to Let Banks Invest in China

TAIPEI (Reuters) — Taiwan has decided to a lift a four-decade-old ban on investments in China by Taiwanese banks, local reports said Sunday. Officials of the Mainland Affairs Council, the Finance Ministry and the central hank resolved to allow investments in China by subsidiaries of Taiwanese financial institutions in third countries, the Commercial Times reported. The United Daily News quoted a Finance Ministry official as saying that the change would be legislated as quickly as possible.

GM Chief Says Japan Wants It All
WASHINGTON (AFP) — Japan is not seeking a share of the U.S. auto
market, it wants in take it over completely, the chief executive officer of
General Motors, Robert C. Stempel, said in an interview released Sunday. "I don't mind sharing the market, I do object to being told 'We're going

RIO DE JANEIRO (Reuters) — Brazil raised \$11 billion in foreign funds in 1991, up from \$5 billion in 1990, O Globo newspaper reported, quoting the head of the central bank's foreign exchange department.

The department head, Gilberto de Almeida Nobre, said \$700 million was invested in Brazil's stock market. Brazīlian companies raised \$2.8 billion by

### France and Japan Chart Cooperation

KYOTO, Japan (AFP) - The French finance minister, Pierre Beregovoy, will announce closer monetary and financial cooperation with Japan made the decision Saturday. Taiwan plans to have three research satelites in orbit over the next 15 years.

On Monday, sources in his delegation here said.

Mr. Béregovoy said he would ask Japan to create more of a balance between its relations with the United States and those with Europe.

issuing commercial paper and bonds on foreign markets. Direct investment in Brazil totaled \$600 million, said the report on Saturday.

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Figure	s as of close of trading Friday, Jan. 17.	Option & price Calls Puls	Option & price Calls Puts	12647 126	2 34/2 35 r 1 46 r 34/2 40 r r 5/2 r 5 Semit 7 25 6/4 r r r 7 31/4 30 24 34 r 116
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CHICAGO EXCHANGE OPTIONS | Find 144 1990 5-15 5-15 16-16 11-16 11-16 Figures as of close of trading Friday, Jan. 17. | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 Option & price Colls Pots ADT Lid 37b AirpFy AilgnP 27th Aicog 49 69 69 | No. 1994 | The angle of the 714 TA 200 7-14 114 274 1-16 Armooni 1974 15-16 - 17-16 Litteria 1974

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The Tokyo Stock Price Index of

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to take you out," he said in an interview with Time magazine,

Brazil Raised \$11 Billion Abroad

immediate recovery, brokers said.

The Swiss Performance Index rose 16.5 points on the week to close Friday at 1,087.97.

**BUSINESS BRIEFS** 

# Oregon State Takes UCLA to Overtime

UCLA, the No. 2-ranked college basketball team, has escaped with an overtime victory over Oregon State to preserve the Bruins' best start since 1975.

The triumph in Los Angeles was largely due to Don MacLean, who got a game high 12 rebounds, made 10 of 16 shots from the field and scored five of his 31 points in the overtime Saturday.

He made 3-pointer that gave UCLA an 80-75 lead with 1:31 in overtime. Gerald Madkins then sank two free throws to ensure the victory for UCLA (12-0, 4-0) in the Pacific 10 Conference contest.

They did to us what we've been your face," said UCLA's coach, Jim Harrick.

In regulation, four straight free throws by MacLean gave the Bruins a 72-70 lead with 50 seconds to go. But Oregon State's Karl Anderson made two free throws with 11 secands left to send the same into the extra five-minute period.

Haskin, who led his team with 19 points. Kareem Anderson and Karl Anderson fouled out.

No. 1 Duke 104, North Carolina-Charlotte 82: in Durham, North

#### COLLEGE BASKETBALL

Carolina, Duke (12-0) extended its home winning streak against nooconference opponeous to 71 games as Christian Laettner scored 24 points and Thomas Hill got 23. No. 3 Oklahoma State 85. No. 24

lowa State 67: Byron Houston scored 34 points for the Cowboys doing to teams - right back in (16-0, 2-0) as lowa State was held 20 points below its average in the Big ight game in Stillwater, Oklahoma. No. 5 Indiana 96. Northwestern

62: In Evanston, Illinois, Calbert Cheaney scored a season-high 26 points for the Hoosiers (13-2, 4-6) in the Big Ten game. No. 6 Kansas 81, Colorado 80:

Steve Woodbury's two free throws The Bruins trailed uotil midway for the Jayhawks (13-1, 2-0) broke a

State 65: Khalid Reeves scored 12 won the Big Ten game and defeated

by Donyell Marshall prevented the Hurricanes from pulling another Big East upset.

Auburn 81. No. 9 Alabama 63; streak against the Tigers.

Kentucky 55: In Lexington, Rentucky. John Pelphrey became the The Wolverines (10-3, 2-2) were Jersey, Gerrod Abram's jumper in tucky's first two baskets.

No. 8 Connecticut 77, Miami 58: 93: In Oxford, Mississippi, Lee In Miami, 3-point shooting Con- Mayberry scored 20 points, his 98: In Lubbock, Texas, Will Flenecticus (13-1, 4-1) and a late surge 17th double-figure output in 18 mons scored 25 points to help the games, to lead the Razorbacks 115- Red Raidets hand the Green Wave 3. 4-1) to victory in the Southeast (13-1) its first loss of the season, Conference.

No. 13 Missouri 83, Nebraska Wesley Person scored 24 points in 73: Anthony Peeler scored 34 the Southeastern Conference upset points in Lincoln, Nebraska, sparkas Auburn, playing at home, ended ing the Tigers (12-2, 1-1) on a 14-4 Alabama's nine-game winning run that helped them overcome a 42-39 deficit at the half of the Big No. 10 Kentucky 85, Eastern Eight game. No. 15 Michigan 68, Illinois 61: Hall 64: Io Eas) Rutherford, New

38th Kentucky player to score not safe until Ray Jackson made the lane with 3.8 seconds left, his 1,000 points as the Wildcats (14-2) two free throws with 15 seconds for only shot in the half, gave Seton charged to their eighth straight vic- a 66-61 lead in the Big Ten game in

cky's first two baskets. Carolina, Rodney Rogers scored 24 Demons (10-5) pulled away early in Minnesota 70, No. 11 Michigan points and Wake Forest (9-4, 2-3) the second half. (AP, UPI)

through the second half and later let a five-point lead get away. The Beavers had trouble when Scott

| State 66: Townsend Orr. a sopholic field Georgia Tech (13-4, 3-2) with-more reserve, scored a career-high more reserve, scored a career-high more reserve. Scored a career-high minutes in the second half.

No. 17 St. John's 85, Providence of his 21 points in the second half a ranked team for the second time 75: Malik Sealy scored 34 points to as Arizona won the Pacific 10 game in eight days.

power the Redmen (10-4, 4-2) to power the R power the Redmen (10-4, 4-2) to a Texas Tech 101, No. 19 Tulane

No. 20 Syracuse 83, Pittsburgh

79: Lawrence Moten broke the school record for a freshman by scoring 32 points as Syracuse (13-1, 5-1) won a Big East game at home. ■ In other upsets of teams ranked in The Associated Press' top 75: Boston College 65, No. 21 Seton

Hall its third straight loss.
DePsul 72, No. 22 Georgetow tory. Pelphrey. who scored 14 Champaign, Illinois.

Wake Forest 86. No. 16 Georgia

DePaul 72, No. 22 Georgetown

Wake Forest 86. No. 16 Georgia

Tech 72: In Winston-Salem, North

Booth scored 22 points as the Blue

### Oregon Player Has 2d Stroke

The Associated Press
INGLEWOOD, California - Earnest Killum, a sophomore guard on the Oregoo State basketball team, remained semiconscious and partly paralyzed early Sunday, two days after his second

stroke in six months. The team's doctor, Richard Cronk, said Killum, 20, had had a "significant stroke" but was in fair condition. The team trainer, Mike San-

dago, found Killum semicon-

scrous in the player's hotel room, Earlier, Killum had gone into a hot tub to warm up his legs prior to Friday's practice. Killum, who is from Los Angeles, had his first stroke July 19 and had surgery to remove a blood clot from an artery in his upper right arm. Further tests revealed that he had several more clots. He has been on medication that thinned his blood and con-

trolled clotting.

# England and Wales Win As Rugby Season Opens

Wales, both under coaches oew to the Five Nations rugby union tournament, opened their campaigns with easy victorics.

England, the World Cup finalist now coached by Dick Best, overcame a lackluster start here to beat Scotland, 25-7. In Dublin, Alan Davies' reshaped Wales managed its first tournament victory in three years by edging Ireland, 16-15.

The French will play the two winners in succession, starting with Wales in Cardiff on Feb. 1. The oew French coach. Pierre Berbizier, was at the game at Murrayfield. "I was very impressed with Eneland's second-balf performance," Berbizier said, having watched an-

other grindingly successful display by the English forwards. But thes by Rory Underwood, his 33d in international rugby, and Dewi Morris: 14 points from Jonathan Webb's kicking and a rare drop goal by Jeremy Guscott, re-

flected England's greater staying EDINBURGH - England and power and set up another potential Grand Slam season.

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Still, there was further ammunition for critics who say the English do oot run the ball enough.

Flyhalf Rob Andrews had the ball 20 times but passed on only five occasions. If Scottish kicker Gavin Hastings, who missed on four out of five attempts on goal, had been more accurate the score would have been much closer.

Meanwhile, over in Duhlin, the two men wearing the biggest smiles were both called Davies.

Welsh number eight Stuart Davies scored a try on his debut with 17 minutes left to complete an unlikely comeback from a 15-6 deficit that left his coaching namesake, Alan ecstatic

Three penalties from Neil Jen kins also beloed topple the Irish, who had appeared to have victory in hand when winger Richard Wallace scored at the start of the second half.

### **SCOREBOARD**

#### Australian Open

MEN'S SINGLES
Third Royad
Arnos Manadorf, Isroel, def, Richev Reneberg-U-S.+), 6-4-6-2; Wollv Masur, Australia,
def, MaisVol Washington, U.S. 6-3, 6-3, 6-4;
Christian Bergsfrom, 8weden, def, Bref Garnet, U.S. 6-2, 6-3, 4-4, 6-2; Michael Bifch 141,
Germany, 6-4, Martin, Julie, Arosenting, 6-4, 3-6 Germany . aet, Martin Jaine, Arpentina. 6-0. 2-5. 7-5. 6-2 : Aaron Krickstein, U.S., def. Afexan-der Volkov, Russia. 6-4, 5-7. 6-7 (2-7), 6-1. 8-6.

Fourth Round Wayne Ferreira, South Airica, det. David heaton, U.S., 6-7 (3-7), 6-4, 6-2, 6-2; [von Whenton, U.S., 64 13-71, 6%, 6-2, 6-2 13-41 Lendi, Czechasłovakia, def. Omar Campar-ese, Italy. 7-4 (7-4), 6-1, 6-3; John McEnroe, U.S., def. Emilia Sanchez (13), Spoin, 7-5, 7-6 (7-41, 4-6, 2-6, 8-6; Stefan Edberg 111, Sweden, Andrei Chesnokov, Russka, 6-1, 7-5, 6-2

WOMEN'S SINOLES

Porty Fendick, U.S. det. Alexia Dacty Pair Fendick, U.S. det. Alexia Dechaume. France, 5: 7.5.64: Jenniter Coordoi 15), U.S. det. Katerina Adams, U.S., 6:0.64: Katerina Maieeva [10], Bulparia, det. Kirrily Sharpe, Australia, 6:0.64: Dominique Monant. Bestum, det. Helena Sukova [15], Czechoslavokia, 2:0.64: Gebriela Sabatiai [31, Argenlina, def. Jenny Byrne, Australia, 6:1, 6:0.

Faurth Round Monico Seles (1). Yuposlavio, def. Leija Maskni (12). Georgia, 6-4, 4-6, 6-2; Anke Huber slovakla, 5-7, 7-6 17-51, 6-4; Amy Frazier, U.S., slovokla, 5-7, 7-6 17-51, 6-4; Amy Frazier, U.S., det. Dominique Moonami, Belsium- 6-3, 6-4; Mary-Joe Fernandez 171, U.S., det, Pathy Fendick, U.S., 6-4, 6-1; Aranixa Sonchez V(carlo 14), Spolin, det, Larixa Sonchez V(carlo 14), Spolin, det, Larixa Sonchez V(carlo 14), Spolin, det, Katerina Maleeva (18), Bulparia, 6-1, 7-5; Manuela Maleeva Fragaliere (19), Switzerland, det, Conchita Martinez (8), Spolin, 6-4, 2-6, 2-1, denniter (2004) 151, U.S. 19), Switzerland, del. Conchito Martinez (8), Spain, 6-4-7-6, 6-2; Jenniter Caprio)i (5), U.S., del. Zina Garrison (11), U.S., 6-4, 6-4.

#### World Cup

Results from men's downbill race Sotur-day's at Kitzbuchel, Austria: 1. From rizer, Switzerland, I minute, 56.04 seconds

1:56.71; 6. Doniel Mohren Switzerland, 1:56.96; 7. Gunther Moder, Austria, 1:57.92; 6. Adrien Duvillard, Franco, 1:57.97; 9. Jan-Einar Thorson, Norway, 1:57.16; 18. Markus Wosmeler, Germany, 1:57.17.
Overall Standings; 1. Poul Accida, Switzer-land, 939 points; 2. Alberto Yamba, Italy, 869; 3. Marc Girordelli, Luxembourg, 479; 4. Ole-Christian Furuseth, Norway, 471; 5. Franz Heinzer, Switzerland, 402; 6. Finn-Christian January, 1872; 4. July 1873; 4. The Christian Furuseth, 202; 4. July 1877; 4. Pression 1872; 4. July 1877; 4. Ju Joseph Norwey 383; 7. A.J. Fill: U.S., 337; 1lle)
Markus Wasmeier, Germany, 337; 9. Partick

Markus Wasmeier, Germany, 337: 9, Patrick Ortilleb, Austria, 775: 10, Steve Lechen, Switzerland, 288. Downhill standings: 1, Franz Helmer, Switzerland 41 points: 2, A.J., Kiff, U.S., 277: 3, Pointick Ortilleb, Austria, 272; 4, Xayler Gigandos, Switzerland, 237: 5, Daniel Matrio, Switzerland, 227: 6, Leanhard Slock, Austria, 211: 7, Markus Wasmeler, Germany, 179: 6, Jan-Einar Tharson, Narway, 179: 9, Helmut Hoe-

flehner, Austria. 155; 10. Hansjoerg Tauscher. Germany, 114. Results from men's statom Sunday's of Kitz-Results from men's statem Sunday's of Kitz-bushel; ), Alberto Tombo. Ilaiv. I minute. \$3.47 seconds; 2. Patrice Blanchi, France 1:36.5; 3. Armin Bitther, Germany 1:37.44 & Hubert Strotz, Austria 1:37.33; 5. Paul Acceld. Seftreriand 1:37.49; 6. Ole-Christian Furu-setts, Norway 1:27.43; 7. Finn-Christian Jage. Norway 1:27.46; 6. More Girardelli, Luxem-bouro 1:27.46; 9. Patrick Stoub, Switzerland 1:38.00; 10. Dates Bush Geometry (1:31.0).

1:38.00; 10. Peter Roth, Germany 1:38.12. Combined results: 1. Poul Accela, Switzer nts; 2 Marc Girargetti, Luxe bauro 32,800: 3. Hubert Straiz, Austria 44,860: 4. Lietan Eberharter, Austria 53,130: 5. Josef Polis, Ifaly 73.160; 6. Markus Wasmeler, Germany 73.350; 7. Xavler Glgander, Switzerland 73.710; 6. Lasse Arnesen, Narway 80.370; 9. Steve Locher, Switzerland 62.170; 10. A.J. Kiti.

Zealand, 241: 4. Petra Kronberger, Austria

irla, 187, 6. Elfriede Eder, Austria, 1011, Julie Parisien. U.S., 162; 10. Monika Molerhoter, Austria, 154.

Overoit standings; 1. Vreni Schneider, Switzerland. 620 paints; 2. Petra Krunberger, Austria, Sbi; 2. Kotio Seizinger, Germany, 452; 4. Sobine Girither, Austria, 441; 5. Carole Meris, France, 464; 6. Blanca Fernandez-Ochoa, Spoin, 393; 7. Debaron Compagnani, Italy, 386; 8. Heldi Zurbriggen, Switzerland, 363; 9. Pernilla Wiberg, Sweden, 365; 10. Miriam Vast, Germany, 302.

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Dallas	12 26	.3I 6	12
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73.716: 6. Losse Arnesen. Norway 80,370; 9. Steve Lecher, Switzerland 82,170; 10. A.J., K.Int., U.S. 88,411, was extended at the standard of the Maribor, Slovenia: I, Vreni Schneidor, Switzerland, I:14.97; 2. Deborah Campoononi, Itoly. 1:15.80; 3. Pernillia Wibera. Sweden. I:15.89; 4. Ameliae Coberger New Zaciond, I:15.90; 5. Korin Buder, Austria, I:16.02; 6. Urska Hrovot, Slovenia, I:16.79; 7. Elirifede Eder, Austria, I:14.77; 6. Sobine Ginther, Austria, I:16.35; 10. Notrosa Bokot, Slovenia, I:16.35; 10. Notrosa Bokot, Slovenia, I:16.37, Slaten standings; 1, Vreel Schneider, Switzerland, 340 polytis; 2. Blanca Fernandez-Ochoa, Spain, 211; 3. Annelise Coberger, New Zeoland, 241; 4. Petra Kranberger, Austria, Evenander, Austria, Stria,

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Philodelphia	17 21	447	4
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Washington	14 23	.378	BY
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Chicago	23 5	.845	_
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Detroit	23 [6	.579	1014
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Milwoukee	18 IB	.500	1372
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Charlotte	11 28	.282	22

LA Lakers FRIOAY'S RESULTS

FRIOAY'S RESULTS
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Chicoso 22 22 34 23-162 Cumminos 6-12 5-e 17, Robinson 7-14 6-18 30; Grant 5-7 9-9 19, Jordan 10-23 10-18 31, Re-beunds—Son Antonia 41 (Robinson 11), Chicoon 43 (Perdue )1). Assists—Son An 29 23 23 19- 94 34 36 29 23-124 Process 3-14 4-4 | A. Richmond 6-14 4-4 | 6; Chambers 6-14 7-7 | 9; Johnson 7-11 6-9 28; Re-bounds—Socramento 4! I Couswell, Hopson 6), Phoenia 58 I Johnson 9; Assist—Socra-menta 22 IWebb 4), Phoeniv 35 I Johnson I II.

Mew York 25 16 19 25—85 Milwoukee 21 33 19 25—65 Milwoukee 21 33 19 25—65 Ewing 8-12 0-8 16, Wilkins 11-24 1-2 24: Malone 5-7 10-11 20, Kryshkowlak 0-11 5-4 17, Rebounds—Mow York of I Obaket, Mason 121, Milwoukee 53 [Malone 71, Assists—New York 27] Jackson 111, Milwoukee [2 Htumphries 4]. Gill 9-14 5-6 23, Fregerick 5-12 9-10 19: Oresies

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Aflanta 22 26 25 23 8—107
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	ps Angeles 28 (Manning	j,
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New York	36 29 20 30-10	16
Cleveland	27 25 26 30-16	6
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Dougherty 13-18 5-6	31. Price 7-1 9-9 24. Re	Ĺ
	2   Ewing 111, Clevelon	

Miomi 24 23 29 22—163 Indigna 27 33 33 22—177 Selkalv (0-21 5-4 25. Rice 0-14 0-0 18; Miller 13-142-132, Schremari 9-13-3-21, Schmitts 12-171-1 25. Rebounds—Miam; 52 (54)kaly 111. Indiana 57 (Schrempt 12). Assists—Miam; 23 (Coles

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Horder 15-28 5-8 38. Blockmon 0-19 6-6 27. Rebounds—Golden State 40 (Multin, Owens. bounds—Golden State 40 (Mullin, Owens, Hordoway 81, Dollos 59 (T.Davis 11), As-sists—Golden State 24 (Hardoway 8), Dollos

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Seattle 79 29 28 28—112

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Rider 93, Md.-801|Impre County 73
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EMGLISN FIRST CIVISION from I. Nottinghom Forest 1. lie II Villo B. Sheffield Wednesdov

Luton 0, West Horn 1
Adorchester City 1, Coventry 0
Notts County 1, Manchester United 1, He
Oldharn 2, Liverpool 3
Queens Park Romoers 0, Arsenai 0, He
Shetfield United 1, Norwich 0 unham 1, Southamptonbiedon I, Chelsea 2

Wimbledon I, Chelson 2 Standings: Leeds 53; Monchester United 52: Liverpool 44; Monchester City 44; Shef-Reld Wednesday 41; Aston Villo 37; Arsendi 51; Chelson 35; Chystol Polace 35; Everion 34; Tottenham 35; Notilinaham Farest 33; Queens Park Rongers 32; Norwich 30; Oldham 30; Coveniry 38; Wimbledon 27; Notis County 37; Sheffleid United 77; West Ham 24; Southamp-ter 37; Lutha 22.

OUTCN FIRST DIVISION
Ajox Amsterdom 1, PSV Eindhoven 8
SVV/Dordrecht90 6. Vitesse Arnhem I
FC Twenta Enschede 4, FC Groningen
Sanrta Rolferdom 2, RKC Waatwilk 1
FC Den Hoog 1, MVV Moastrichi 2 VVV Venio 6, FC Valendam 1 Willem II Tubura 0, FC Ulrechi t Willem 11 Tilbura 0, FC Ulrecht †
Rada J K Cerkrode 0, Feyenoard Rotterdam 0
Fortuna Sittard 1, De Graafschop Doet, 1
Stendinas; PSV 34: Fevenoard 32; Altax 31;
Vlesse 28: FC Twente 25: FC Grantinoen 24;
FC Ulrecht 23: Roda 3C 22; RKC 22: Saarta
21; Williem 11 19: AVV 19: FC Valendam 19:
SVV/Dordrecht\*0 17: FC Den Hoop 13: Fortuna Sittard, 12: Graafschom 11: VVV 7.

SPANISH FIRST OIVISION Valencia 2 Real Modrid 1 Real Socieded 1, Mallorca 0 Zarawoza 1, Buroos 0 Oviedo (). Albacele 1 Ajletica de Madrid 1, Deportivo-Coruna 2 Osasuna 3, Lourones 0 Tenerife 0, Soorting 0

Valladolid 1, Athletic de Bilbao ( Barcelona 4, Espanol 3 ITALIAN FIRST OLVISION Cremonese (), Sampdorla at Genaa ) Florentina at Plarence 1, Parma 1 Genco 2, Nappoli 4

Genot 2, Napoli A
Juventius of Turin 2, Vergna 0
Lozia of Rome 2, Copilari 1
AC Allian 3, Popola 1
Standinos; AC Allian 29; Juventius 26; Napola 127; Lozia of Rome 20; Itiel Torina 19; Atalonia of Bergama 19; Parma 19; Itiel Samedoria [8: Internazianola 18: Diel Popola 17; Genota 17; Romo 17; Fiorentina 15; Varana 13; Capilori 11; Borl 9; Cremonose 8; Ascolió, FRENCH FIRST OIVISION
Himes I, Marsellie 2 St Ellenna & Lens 4 ST Ellenno Q, Lens 4
Coen 1. Lyon 0
Lille 1. Monaco 2
Melz 1. Nonles 1
Ports St. Germoin J. Connes 2
Rennes 0. Monipellier 2
Touton 4. Noncy 2
Touton 4. Noncy 2
Toutonse 2. Auserre 3

Slandings: Marcelle, 77: Mo Standings: Marketine, 37: Manago, 33; Le Havro, 31: Ports St. Germain, 30: Coen, 30: Auverre 29: Manipoliter, 39: Nantes, 28; Lens, 25: Metz, 25: Lille, 25; St. Ettense, 24; Toulouie, 23: Toulon, 27: Nimes, 21: Lyon, 20: Cannes, 10: Retines, 18: Socharus, 16: Nancy,

AFRICAN NATIONS' CUP First Round
Group D, Friday
no 1. Eavel 0
Quarterfinals, Friday

### HOCKEY

NHL ALL-STAR GAME Waters Period—1, Compbell, Linden 1 Roen-ick, Tinardil, 7:33, 2 Waters, K.Stevens 1 (Le-mieux, Jogn), 11:20, 3, Compbell, Gretzky ) [Hull, Robitellie), 14:56, Penolities—None. (Hull, Robitolile), 14:56. Penafrics—room.
Secand period—4. Comptell. Hull 1
I Grebzky, Robiterlile), :42.5, Wales, 5.5 revent
I (Magithy, Messler), 5:37.6, Camobell, Bellows 1 (Faderov, MacInnis), 7:40.7, Cambbell, Rennick ( I Elletti, 8:13, 8, Campbell, Fleury 1
(Robitson), 11:08. 9, Campbell, Hull 2
IGretzky, Robitalilei, 11:59, 10, Campbell,
Fleury 2 (Domphousse, Datesi, 17:33, 11,
Wales, Nolant (Sakic, Bouroue), 19:30, Penafrics—Money

Third period-12, Wales, Trottler 1 [Hatch 4:50, 13, 13, Campbell, Bellows 2 i Fredorov, 4:50, 14, Wates, Magliny 1 | Desjardins1, 5:28, 15, Campbell, Roberts 1 | Linden), 13:42, 14, Wates, Burnidge 1 | Sakle, Nolon), 19:13, Pan-Mars.

Shots on gool—Campbell 15-12-15—42.
Wales 14-6-61,
Power-play appartunities—Campbell 0 of 0; Power-play appartunities—Compositivol v., Woles 0 of 0. Goalles—Composit, Bellour 114 shots, 13 soves), McLeom 12d period, 9-7). Cheveldae (2d period, 18-151, Woles, Roy (15-13), Beoupre (2d period, 12-6), Richter (3d period, 15-13),

FIRST TEST
Enstand v, New Zeakand, Second Day
Sunday in Christchurch, New Zeakand
Enaland, I|rsl linnings; 580-9
New Zeakand, firsl simings; 3-0
Rod light stopped pigy.

New Zections, 1(5) (minos); 3-0 Rod liphi slooped pigy. FIFTH ONE CAY-INTERNATIONAL, Pukiston vs. 5rl Lonku, Finot Day Sunday in Rawatpind, Pokiston Pakiston; 2(7-4) 40 avers) Sri Lonka 154-38.4

Pakistan won by 117 runs. 

FIVE NATIONS' TOURNAMENT Scolland - Tries: While 38th; Penallies Hostings 4th.

England — Tries: Underwood 27th, Morris
78th: Conversions: Webb 79th: Ponoilles:
Webb 19th, 3th, 5tst, 58th: Drop gools: Guscett 75th.

Woles (4, ) reland 15 ireland — Tries: Wallace 48th; Pengirles

FOOTBALL Mational Postball League GPEEN BAY — Named Shermon Lewis

COLLEGE COLLEGE
CANISIUS—Michael Macks, bosketball
aucrd, transferred from Eastern Kemtucky,
CITAOEL—Named Randy Coper and Keylin Vickery assistant boseball coaches,
CALIFORNIA—Named Tim Lappano run-

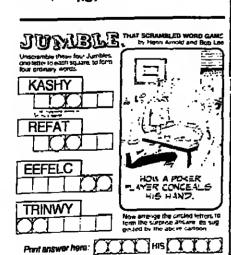
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"NO LETS NOT MAKE A DEAL!

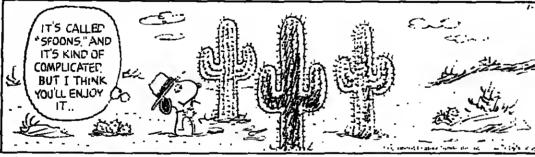


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### **PEANUTS**



BLONDIE DAD I NEED A Y MUST RAISE III MY SOMETH

BEETLE BAILEY BEETLE, GO GET GO FOR I'M SICK OF NOW WAIT GOME COFFEE.AND THIS! BEING TREATER A SECOND. LIKE A BE QUICK ABOUT GO FOR STUPID THAT! Jayer



### CALVIN AND HOBBES







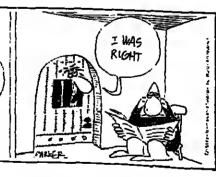




### WIZARD of 1D







### REX MORGAN





### GARFIELD



## **MONDAY SPORTS**

# The McMiracle Continues: A Cool Head Wins a Heated Crapshoot

MELBOURNE - John McEnroe, obeying his self-imposed gag order on court, remained cool in the blistering heat Sunday and pulled off a five-set, 4-hour, 41minute McMiracle at the Austra-

McEnroe, three games from a straight-set romp into the quarter-, endured a courageous comeback by Emilio Sánchez of Spain to win, 7-5, 7-6 (7-4), 4-6, 2-6, 8-6, on his sixth match point as the tem-perature reached 124 degrees Fahrenheit (51 centigrade). Unlike his three-set victory over

defending champion Boris Becker, a match played on a chilly Friday-night against a powerful serve and-volleyer, McEnroe had to cope this time with a burning court and a crafty baseliner. He had to stave off three match points himself in the

"In the end, it was sort of a crapshoot," McEnroe said. "I was basically in a survival mode." He ruled the net with his quick-ness, touch volleys and overheads in the first two sets, virtually forc-ing the 13th-seeded Sánchez to

change his tactics and venture away from the baseline. McEnroe's Zen-like concentration, his ability to keep his fiery temper under control, impressed and surprised Sanchez as much as

it did Becker two days earlier.

"Even when he had bad calls, he focused on the match," Sanchez said. "If he behaves like he did to today I think it's great for sports. Usually he's not that good in a

match. He gets angry." As Sanchez attacked more in the third set, McEnroe began to wilt, suddenly showing the six-year age difference between himself and the 26-year-old Spaniard.

Sanchez, trailing by 3-2 in the third set, held, then broke McEnroe to 4-3 as McEnroe wearily hit an indifferent backhand wide.

The fourth set turned into a rest. stop for McEnroe, who seemed to drift through it while awaiting his chance in the fifth set. Sánchez. broke McEnroe at love in the first game of the fourth set in the middle . of a nine-point run, and ended the set with his ninth ace.

At the moment of truth in the



John McEnroe, worn down but victorious after beating Emilio Sánchez, 7-5, 7-6 (7-4), 4-6, 2-6, 8-6, in a match that took almost five hours in heat of 124 degrees Fahrenheit.

against Bjorn Borg, Jimmy Con-nors, Becker and other great play-ers, he reached deep inside and found the strength to win.

"At the start of the fifth set, I knew he was going to fight harder, Sanchez said. "He was really tired, but he has so much talent."

If ever McEnroe was going unleash his explosive temper in this match it would have been on his third match point on Sanchez's serve in the 10th game. Leading by 4, 30-40, McEnroe saw Sánchez's first serve go by for a dubious ace.

The crowd roared in protest. McEnroe pointed to the spot where he thought the serve had landed long, but there was no overruling by the umpire. Television replays showed the serve apparently land-

McEnroe briefly buried his head fusing to give up.
"I'd gone so far," he said, "for

created tennis history in matches me to sort of explode would've against Bjorn Borg, Junny Conbeen absurd. And I really didn't have the energy to get into it."

McEnroe lost the game and near-ly the match. Sánchez blew two match points at 40-15 in the 12th game with a double-fault and a wildly mis-bit forehand. A drop volley gave him a third chance, but Sanchez failed again to cash in when he tapped a backhand volley

The tension mounting with each stroke, McEnroe grabbed the ad-vantage with another mis-hit forehand by Sanchez, then broke him back when Sánchez dumped a forehand into the net.

McEnroe held service to 7-6 with a delicate and gutsy forehand drop volley at 40-15, then jumped on Sánchez's serve for a 0-30 lead with a backhand volley on the second point. Sanchez petted an easy backhand to give McEnroe two more in his hands, then returned to re- match points, but the first was orive, obviously dispirited but re- wasted with a backhand into the

clean-shaven and had a beard by the end, saved his fifth match point with a backband pass crosscourt. McEnroe finally ended the incredible duel on his sixth match point with a forehand into the corner and down the line.

McEnroe's tongue lolled out of his mouth as he walked to the net to shake hands and wrap his arms around Sanchez in an affectionate

"A handshake wasn't sufficient," McEnroe said. "At times in the past there have been some misunderstandings between us. The great thing this time was we just played tennis. It was like starting over."

Exhausted, though not too much for a bit of humor, McEnroe dropped to the court and sprawled on his back for a half-minute as the crowd as laughed and cheered.

"I thought I had the match in my hands, and suddenly he won it," Sánchez said. "Everything was too fast. I had my chance to win and I

In other matches, defending champion Monica Seles overcame an unusually high number of er-rors, 52, and seemed surprised by the net-attacking strategy of Leila Meskhi of Georgia. But Seles recovered her poise to break Meskhi three times in the final set and reach the quarterfinals with a 6-4,

4-6. 6-2 victory. "I wasn't going for my shots, I wasn't attacking, and I wasn't pumped up," Seles said. "I was serving pretty well in the first set and early in the second. It sort of went. I don't know what happened. It was pretty windy."

Gabriela Sabatini, the women's No. 3 seed, beat Katerina Maleeva of Bulgaria, 6-1, 7-5, and Sanchez's sister, No. 4 Arantxa Sanchez Vicario, beat Larisa Savchenko-Neiland of Latvia, 6-1, 7-6 (8-6).

Next up for Seles is Anke Huber, a German who is also 18. Seles beat Huber in the quarters last year.

to beat Huber while serving for the match at 5-4 in the second set, saw all chance vanish as she served with a 4-2 lead in the third set. Novotna double-faulted three times and lost the last five games to give Huber a 5-7, 7-6 (7-5), 6-4 triumph.

Seles served poorly in the second set as the 13th-seeded Meskhi sent forehands deep to Seles' backhand, then came in to put volleys away. Meskhi hroke Seles at love for a 5-3 lead in the second set, and again at 15-40 in the 10th game as Seles

It was the first set Seles had lost in four matches, and she responded by bearing down harder, grunting louder and hitting deeper, more ac-

Seles broke Meskhi in her first two service games of the third set for a 3-0 lead, holding ber own service in between with her seventh ace on game-point. Though broken in advancing to the fourth round. Jana Novotna of Czechoslova-kia, who blew her first opportunity won the last three games of the an hour in beating Australia's Jen-8-6 in four bours.



Emilio Sánchez felt wan as his comeback fell short in the grueling fifth set. "I had my chance to win and I didn't take it," he said

match to close it out. Even the final game, though, did not come easily, as Seles double-faulted on her first match point at 40-30 and fought off a break point before winning on a ackhand return long hy Meskhi.

In an earlier match Sunday, 15th-seeded David Wheaton lost to Wayne Ferreira of South Africa, 6-(3-7), 6-4, 6-2, 6-2. ■ In Saturday's matches, The As-

sociated Press reported: Jim Courier, winner of the French Open and runner-up at the U.S. Open, reached the fourth round with a 6-1, 6-4, 6-2 romp over Thomas Muster.

Michael Chang, a master of the five-set match, got a lesson in comeback skills from a rangy Dutchman with a blistering serve. Chang, who had an 11-2 record

five-set matches, including the fourth-round defeat of Ivan Lendi en route to the 1989 French Open title, lost in a three-hour, seesaw battle to Richard Krajicek, 6-4, 6-1,

briela Sabatini and No. 5 Jennifer Capriati, together spent half as much time on the court as Krajicek

ny Byrne, 6-1, 6-0. Capnati needed low American Katrina Adams, 6-0.

If they win their fourth-round matches, Capriati and Sahatini would meet in the quarterfinals. No. 7 Mary Joe Fernandez, a fi-

second set against Australia's Ra-chel McQuilian before winning, 6-1, 2-6, 6-1. Fernandez is the only seed remaining in her quarter of the draw following the loss Saturday by No. 15 Helena Sukova to Dominique Manami of Belgium, 2-6, 6-4,

No. 11 Zina Garrison also advanced, beating Pam Shriver, 6-4,

Michael Stich, still struggling to find the form that carried him to the Wimhledon title, survived another subpar outing in downing Martin Jaite, 6-0, 2-6, 7-5, 6-2, to advance to the round of 16.

MaliVai Washington, who beat No. 16 Goran Prpic in the second round, lost to Australia's Wally Masur, 6-3, 6-3, 6-4,

But Aaron Krickstein, another long-match specialist, ran his five-set record to 22-6, ousting Alexan-

### SIDELINES

## Larkin Gets \$25.6 Million Contract

CINCINNATI (Combined Dispatches)—Shortstop Barry Larkin and the Cincinnati Reds agreed Simday to a \$25.6 million, five-year contract that makes him the lifth-highest paid player in baseball.

Larkin, who made \$2.1 million in 1991, could have been eligible for free agency after the 1991 season. Instead, he gets a \$1.5 million in 1994, so willion this season, \$5.4 million in 1993, \$4 million in 1994, \$5.4 million in 1994, \$5.4 million in 1994, \$5.4 million in 1994, \$6.4 million in

\$5.4 million in 1995 and \$5.3 million in 1996. He hit 302 last season with 20 homers, 69 RBIs and 24 steals. On Friday, the Detroit Tigers' Cecil Fielder asked for a record \$5.4 million as he and I36 players exchanged figures with owners in anticipa-tion of next month's salary arbitration hearings. Detroit countered with \$3.2 million to Fielder, who has hit 95 home runs the past two seasons. Pittsburgh's Barry Bonds and Texas' Ruben Sierra each requested \$5 million, and five other players asked for more than \$4 million. They include the Pirates' Doug Drabek and John Smiley, the Chicago Cubs' Greg Maddux and New York Mets' David Cone. (AP, UPI)

Olympics' Ticket Target Is Reached

ALBERTVILLE, France (Reuters)—Organizers of the Winter Olympics next month have reached their financial target by selling 690,000 tickets for Games events, a spokesman said Sunday.

He said several ice hockey matches in Meribel, ski jumping in Courchevel and the four-man bobsled event in La Plagne had been fully booked. Most of the men's and women's Alpine skiing events were also sold out for spectators going for the day. But he added that tourists staying at the venues would be able to buy tickets on the spot.

## **AFC Sloshes to Victory in Senior Bowl**

MOBILE, Alabama (AP) — Tyrone Williams, the first Canadian player invited to college football's Senior Bowl, scored on a 36-yard pass as the AFC sloshed its way to a 13-10 victory over the NFC on Saturday.

Mississippi Valley's Ashley Ambrose scored the AFC's other touchdown on a 44-yard interception return. A steady rain turned the field into a small lake, and low temperatures with gusting winds made conditions worse.

Most of the announced crowd of 37,100 headed for the exits after the

balftime show, and game officials ran the clock during timeouts in the fourth quarter to speed up the end of the game.

### For the Record

Isabelle and Paul Duchesnay, the world champion dance skaters representing France, will not compete in the European Championship starting Tuesday in Lansanne because Paul Duchesnay has a muscle injury in his leg, a spokesman for the French Federation of Ice Sports said Mark O'Meara went into the final round Sunday of the Bob Hope

Classie in Bermuda Dunes, California, with one-shot lead over Gene Sauers, Jeff Maggert, Lanny Wadkins, Kenny Perry and Fred Cou-

George Karl, the Real Madrid basketball coach, told his players Sunday he was leaving the team in hopes of getting an NBA job. A Spanish radio network and a television network reported Karl had been asked to take over as coach of the Seattle SuperSonics. (AP) The Pittsburgh Steelers cut Joe Greene from the list of candidates

to succeed Chuck Noll as coach. Greene was the only candidate from the club.

Gary Kubiak, John Elway's back-

up quarterback on the Denver Broncos, has been named assistant football coach at Texas A&M, his Georg Andersen of Norway, the alme mater.

shot silver medalist, bas been banned for a year after a national sports commission found him guilty of using drugs. (Renaers) Wimbledon fired its manager, Peter Withe, on Sunday only three and half months after he took over at the English first division club, which has won only once since he

arrived. Jens-Uwe Mey of Germany broke his 500-meter speed skating world record in Davos, Switzerland, on Sunday with a time of 36.430 seconds.

Croatia and Slovenia became affiliated members of the International Basketball Federation on

## Gault Fails To Win U.S. **Bobsled Slot**

ALTENBERG, Germany Willie Gault, the pro football wide receiver who battled in court for a chance to win a spot on the U.S. Olympic bobsled team, failed Sunday to make the squad.

Gault, who plays for the Los Angeles Raiders, finished eighth in a field of II sledders in the sidepush competition in this eastern German winter resort.

The final four spots on the 12-

man Olympic bobsled team went to Bryan Leturgez, who finished sec-ond with a best time of 7.1382; Bob Weissenfels, third with a best of 7.0978; Karlos Kirby, fifth with a best of 7.1654, and Chris Coleman, sixth with a best of 7.2436.

Three sledders who had already qualified for the Olympic team on Saturday — Herschel Walker, Greg Harrell and Joe Sawyer — also competed Sunday to show coaches their times in the side-push.

Walker, a 217-pound running back for the Minnesota Vikings, outperformed all the others for the second consecutive day, finishing with a best time of 7.0573. One of the day's biggest losers

was Todd Snavely. The 26-year-old from Saratoga, New York, was part of the threeman team, which also included Jeff Woodard and Leturgez, whose Olympic qualification last summer over Gault's team prompted the court battle that resulted in new rials for the U.S. squad. Woodard secured his Olympic

compete Sunday. Snavely, who finished ninth Sun-

The tightest race of the day was between Coleman and Tom Allen. Coleman edged Allen on the last run, winning by a three-push total of 9/1,000ths of a second.

berth on Saturday and did not with," said Allen, "I dog down deep inside, I just came up a little dier Edwin Moses had finished sec-

TALE OF TWO SHIVERS - The Buffalo Bills' coach, Mary Levy, left, and their general

manager Bill Polian, battling snow and freezing cold between team practices in Orchard Park,

New York. In Minneapolis, predictions are for considerable snow the day before the Bills and the

Washington Redskins meet Sunday in the Superbowl. It, however, will be played indoors.

Allen had been an alternate on day with a best time of 7.3458, said: the U.S. team, taking Walker's "In all through." He had competed with the U.S. team on the World

rell, formerly of the San Diego Chargers, would be allowed another try for the U.S. Olympic bobsled "It's going to be hard to live

Gault, Harrell and Olympic hurond at July push trials — .01 second behind the team of Snavely,

Woodard and Leturgez. place on the World Cup circuit while Walker was playing football. This weekend's pushoffs fol-lowed a tense week of court wranglings over whether Gault and Har-

Moses did not challenge the results, saying he needed time to prepare for the Summer Olympics.

The eight U.S. sledders who won squad's four drivers, who have been training in Winterberg, Germany. hill in two days, racing down the twisting, 3,200-meter Streif course

### In Austria Slalom Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches KITZBUHEL. Austria - Al- ing his time on the same track Fri-

**Tomba Triumphs** 

berto Tomba of Italy skied to vic-tory Sunday in a World Cup sla-lom, triumphing in both heats and becoming Italy's first slalom win-patrick Ortlieb of Austria delighted ner bere in 17 years.

Tomba posted times of 46.38 seconds in the first, 57-flag run, and 49.09 seconds in the second, 60-flag leg, for an overall total of

in second, with runs of 46.81 and 50.04 for 1:36.85. Finishing third was Armin Bittner of Germany, the winner here in 1989, who elocked

But Paul Accola of Switzerland who finished fifth in 1:37.40, extended his lead over Tomba in the overall World Cup standings with first place in the combination event that included Saturday's downhill.

Tomba's best previous finish here was second in 1989. "It's a great feeling when you come down in the best time and you hear the fans roaring," he said. There were so many Italian fans here I had the impression I was skiing in Italy."

Tomba also said he was happy to have become the first Italian victor here since Piero Gros in 1975.

"It was time to win bere," said. "I'm feeling in great form be-fore the Olympics and I hope it will keep. But I will have a lot of tough

On Saturday, Franz Heinzer of Olympic slots were to join the Switzerland won his second down-

in a record 1:56.04 seconds, better-

the partisan crowd of 30,000 by finishing third in 1:56.63.

Heinzer's two victories on the Streif track, widely considered the World Cup's toughest downhill, Patrice Bianchi of France came and made him a solid favorite in

> "I am in terrifie form," Heinzer said. "Sometimes I'm stunned by myself."

■ Schneider Wins 2d Slalom Vreni Schneider of Switzerland, favorite in the women's slalom and giant slalom at the Olympics, won the slalom Saturday in Maribor, Slovenia, The Associated Press re-

It was her second slalom victory this season.

Schneider was in third place af-ter the first heat, with 36.51 seconds, but was fastest in the second. with 38.41, for a total of 1:14.92.

"My second run was perfect," she said. "I made some mistakes in the first."

Deborah Compagnoni of Italy finished second with 1:15.80. Pernilla Wiberg of Sweden was third at 1:15.89.

It was the first World Cup skiing event to be held in the internationally recognized independent repub-

# Campbell Outshoots Wales In NHL All-Star Goalfest

PHILADELPHIA — With Don Beaupre of the Washington Capitals allowing six second-period goals, the Campbell Conference defeated the Wales Conference squad, 10-6, in the National Hockey The 43d annual contest tied last year's contest, won by the

Campbell, 11-5, as the second-highest scoring all-star game.

St. Louis right wing Brett Hull, who got both of his goals in the second period Samrday, took home the most-valuable-player trophy and the car that goes with it-Wayne Gretzky worked his usual magic, setting up Hull for both of his goals and adding one himself. Calgary's Theo Fleury and Minnesota's Brian Bellows also scored twice for the Campbell Conference as part of an offensive explosion in which 13 players got goals in the same.

in which 13 players got goals in the game.

Beaupre has been a big part of the Capitals' regular season success.

But it was not the day for goalies in general and him in particular. When the humbling experience was over and the microphones and notepads descended, he licked his lips and, at least outwardly, smiled

"That's the problem with being picked for this," Beaupre said with a laugh. "You have to play, too. This was Beaupre's second all-star game. He also appeared in the 1981 contest as a 19-year-old Minnesota North Star. He allowed two goals in that game. What was the difference?

"Well, there was defense," Beaupre said, only half-jokingly. It was a game unlike most seen here. There were two semi-intentional checks by players, which would be powder-puff stuff by normal standards, and one completely accidental hit by linesman Mark Vines. The crowd responded with sarcastic cheers; spectators in Philadelphia are not used to hockey games without a single penalty, which was a first for an all-star game.

# Red Star Fades From America's Cup As Conner Is Beaten Second Time

SAN DIEGO - Red Star '92, the syndicate that was to represent Russia in the America's Cup competition, appeared to have failed in its effort to mount a challenge following the cancellation of the flight that was to have delivered its boat.

The syndicate had until noon Sunday local time to present its yacht, White Nights, for official measurement. The 75-foot (22.7tary transport plane. Red Star officials could not be reached for comment and it was

unknown why the flight had been canceled. But the syndicate's U.S. director, Tom Griffin, said Thursday that the group had no money. There is a Russian yacht in San

Cup Organizing Committee. Discussions of a merger between the rival groups were continuing. Such a merger could allow the Age the dark. Contest rules dictate that of Russie boat into the competi-races, which have time limits of tion, according to Tom Ehman, ex- 4:45, cannot be halted by darkness. coli of Italy in fourth.

ecutive vice president and general manager of the ACOC.

Earlier, Defiant defeated Dennis Conner's Stars & Stripes for the second time in the fourth race of the opening round of the America's Cup defender trials Saturday in the waters off Point Loma.

Defiant's margin of victory over the 22.6-mile (36.7-kilometer), eight-leg course was 3 minutes, 46 seconds. At one point, Defiant, meter) vessel was to have left Tartu, skippered by Buddy Melges, was Estonia, on Friday aboard a milimore than six minutes ahead of tary transport plane. the race, delayed almost two hours due to light winds, was 3:54.54. "We wanted the right side," De-

fiant tactician Dave Dellenbaugh

said. "We wanted to get out to the

ocean where we thought the wind would be." The southerly winds never got Diego, but it belongs to the Age of above seven knots. The race began Russia syndicate, which has no of- in four- to five-knot winds that ficial standing with the America's freshened briefly during the first leg but faded to a barely discernible breeze at the race's end.

Conner unfurled a protest flag on the seventh leg, alleging that Defiant did not display proper navigation lights at sunset. Regatta rules require yachts to obey international rules for avoid-ing collisions at sea, and those rules

require running lights after dark. But on the way back to the dock, Conner was advised by members of the race committee that Defiant but that the crew nn Stars & Stripes evidently had been too far back to

■ Booth Wins Tornado Title Mitch Booth of Australia who clinched the title in Saturday's penultimate heat, broke a boom and had to retire from Sunday's final race of the world Tornado yachting championship, Reuters reported from Perth, Australia.

Frederic Le Peutrec and Richard

see them. Conner then decided not

to protest after all.

de Meo of France won the seventh and final heat to leap from seventh place to third overall. The sloops finished the race in Oliver and Rene Schwall of Germany finished second overall, with defending champion Giorgio Zuc-

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ARIS — The words director or metteur en scène suggest a certain imposition: a piece of work must be brought to order and often broken to conform to a personal vision. Deborah Warner, who at 32 is Britain's finest young classical director, does not use the verb "to direct" and she always

#### MARY BLUME

says she looks at a play. She is an investiga-tor along the lines of Peter Brook, whom she admires, but while Brook's searches take him far beyond the actual stage, Warner's way is finely and audaciously to probe the text.

"I suppose that what I try to do in my work is allow a finished production to speak for itself in the way that the text would speak for itself on a shelf," she says. She does not seek a definitive version of a text. "I see my job as releasing the text to the audience, to people who will respond differently.

After a short stay at the Riverside in London, her staging of the "Electra" of Sophocles is at suburban Bobigny until Jan. 25. In Mycenae, the palace of pain, Electra (Fiona Shaw) is a keening living sore: "wild, shameless and impertment," her mother Clytemnestra inadequately calls her, looking as fretfully insolent as a Persian cat.

The play, in a spare modern translation by Kenneth McLeish, is an almost unbearably painful 90 minutes, ending with a brief moment of transcendent beauty and harmony. As in Britain, everyone has seen something different in it: one member of the audience told Warner that it was an anatomy of grief. The critic of Le Monde described Electra as incredibly immodest while finding Shaw's interpretation totally accurate, if ill-kempt.

"What I hope is right about this produc-tion," Warner says, "is that I think it means very different things to different people without in any way reducing the event and making it vague."

Warner is tall with a clever face and at its best her work is both radical and wise. The Guardian has called her the great hope of the British theater. It is of course a very nice thing to be called but she knows quite well that such a title can also imply expectations and constraints.

Whatever their expectation may be, I hope I don't repeatedly fulfill it," she says, laughing. "I do aim to surprise myself so l hope I'll be surprising others. I do tend to go for the choice that alarms me, quite consciously. The excitement lies in solving the riddles in a difficult text or, more significantly. I sometimes get fascinated by why it is that such and such a piece is a classie and is meant to be so remarkable." An example is "Hedda Gabler" which



Director Warner: "I see my job as releasing the text to the audience."

gard Bechtler, told her was worth doing. "I said, no it is not. And they persuaded me to have a look at it."

Warner and Bechtler and Shaw did "Hedda Gabler" in 1991, in Dublin and London: what Warner had dismissed as Hedda's blandness became the focus, the antidote to the more conventional view of Hedda as an outsized grotesque.

"Hedda's tragedy is that she is a coward and Hedda's tragedy is that she knows it."
At that point for Warner the play became great again: Hedda became everyone, not merely a caged tigress. "I think Hedda is one of the most boring characters ever written on paper because she says nothing of any interest at all, which is not to say she's not interesting. I have enormous sympathy for Hedda, I think she stands for my mother's generation of women who were extremely impotent and not hrave enough to do anything about it. If you like, that's very political but Hedda's not political. If

she had been, she might have been better." There are several remarkable features about Warner's short career. One is that although she has worked with the Royal Shakespeare Company and is an associate director of the National Theatre, she is resolutely free-lance at considerable financial sacrifice (her "Electra" cast is working for the union minimum wage of £183 (about \$330) a week; this is something one cannot ask actors to do often or for long). Another is that she does not direct contemporary work. A third is that she likes 10

come back and have another look at a play:

Fiona Shaw and Warner's designer, Hilde- she has done a couple of "King Lears," a couple of "The Good Person of Sichuans" and is now on her second "Electra." the first having been produced in the P.SC's riny Pit theater in 1988.

The first production played only 23 performances and Warner was surprised to find reviving it a pleasant experience. "I suppose that tells one that it's lived somewhere in one and had to be exorcised. It was in the way," After Paris, the company will briefly tour the United Kingdom (an invitation from the Brooklyn Academy never materialized) and then the production will be laid to rest Forever, Warner says.

The Greek classics are notoriously difficult and Warner says "Electra" still made no sense several weeks into rehearsal. One problem, resolved at the first run-through when Shaw simply took off and did an allstops-out performance, is that you cannot rehearse these plays. They must be done flat out from the start which is not only exhausting but leaves no room for the usual fumbling and searching. The finished production bears no resemblance to what Warner calls the cliche Greek tragedy: "A lot of people wearing white sheets and a few green leaves round their temples waft-

Bravery is a quality she often mentions it is what she most admires in actors and is clearly what she seeks in her productions. "I think the theater is often not brave enough and I suppose that it is why it doesn't engage us emotionally in the end.

tions of Greek plays that are simply embarraving and have led people to say that the size of the emotional situations is such that you can't play them. Well, you can if you are willing.

Warner was horn in 1959, just as the British theater was entering a thrilling stage with the RSC doing experimental work within the establishment framework and the birth of the National Theatre. The first truly memorable production she saw as a child was Peter Brook's "A Midsummer Nighi's Dream" ("'li was marvelous.' speaks nine-year-old," she says). This and other seminal productions made her think it would be wonderful to direct, which she began to do after studying stage managemeni at the Ceatral School and after confirming her suspicion that she cannot act by being very bad in a variety of roles in "The Caucasian Chalk Circle."

From 1980 to '86 she ran Kick Theatre, so named because she was cross at the way the classics were done - lone of her recruits was Fiona Shaw who had graduated brilliantly from the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art and played in Warner's sec-end production of "Wovzeck"). She knew nothing about directing and instead of trying to make the actors listen to her she listened to them, "To this day," she says, "I would never make a speech on the first day of rehearsal because I don't think the director telling the actors what a thing is going to be like is sane or proper. Nobody knows what it's going to be like, and anyway the actors are going to he making it."

During rehearsals she has the actors read

each other's parts: Shaw, for example, exchanged toles with the Clytemnestra and with her stage sister. Chrysothemis. For the revival Shaw read the Chorus which Warner felt had been neglected the first time. Because in "Electra" she is using a mod-

ern translation. Warner feels she is dealing with a contemporary writer although she does not attempt to deflect criticism for not doing contemporary plays. "I think there is a tremendous responsibility in the theater for directing new work, but I don't think that means every director is responsible for directing new work," she says, "Some are better suited to it than others.

"And, much more important, I haven't done it but of course I will, I have difficulty finding new plays that are of the size which is not to say that in the coming decade they won't be there." She has also avoided comedy except for

the black comedy in "Titus Andronicus." She says she would love to look at "As You Like Ii" and "Twelfth Night" although she does not know how comic the result will be. "I'd like to look there although mind you when I do I know I'll be looking at what is so obviously there, which is the very dark LANGUAGE

# The Ex-Pluperfect Past Tense

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The British interviewer David Frost likes to give the impression of relaxation when interrogating world leaders on television. Yet in his most recent annual chat with President Bush, the

key word was tense. "Do you sometimes wish." Frost wondered as if innocently. "that as a condition of the cease-fire you had asked for Saddam Hussein to be handed over? The president gave what to some might have been a

puzzling reply: "I don't know about 'handed over,' but out of there would have been nice - ex-pluperfect past tense, I mean, sure. In Baghdad, Iraqi translators blanched at having to

render ex-pluperfect past tense into Arabic. In American schoolrooms. English teachers stopped banging together computer erasers to wonder. Is there such a tense as the ex-pluperfect past? Did the "education president have more of an education in grammar than anyone suspected? Let us begin the deconstruction of Bush's syntacti-

cal pyrotechnics with the word perfect. In its most common sense, that word means "flawless, impeccable, having zero defects," a sense that slops over to "absolutely right, appropriate, just so." A perfect martini, for example, contains one-eighth dry vermouth, one-eighth sweet vermouth, six-eighths gin and ged-doutahere with the olive, because that is what purist bartenders consider the flawless martini. (I'll get mail on that, as I did on the recipe for perfect gefilte fish.) An earlier sense of perfect, however, is "whole, completed, finished"; the Apostle Paul, in the King

James translation of his first letter to the Corinthians, defined love of God: "But when that which is perfect is come, then that which is in part shall be done away. That meaning of completion lingers in the verb to perfect, which means "to hring to a satisfying conclusion." That's the sense of the adjective perfect used in grammar: "completed; done in the past."

Only in grammar can you be more than perfect. (Tell that to the crowd that tears its hair out at very unique.) The Latin plus quam perfectum means "more than perfect," and the French pronunciation of plus is close to "ploo"; that gave us pluperfect — not merely completed at some vague time in the past, maybe just now, hut completed at or before a certain time. For another biblical example. Luke writes of the prodigal son: "And when he had spent all, there arose a mighty famine." The little auxiliary word had does the perfeeting trick. locating the action just after the spending

Perfect refines the past tense, which is why some grammarians like to call the phiperfect the past perfect; I had gone along with this new name until I decided phiperfect was more archaically distinctive, even if it does not contain the word past. (In that sentence, had gone is in the pluperfect tense; the past has a time frame, ending with my gutsy decision to embrace the old pluperfect.) The perfecting of the simple past, present and future tenses began in Old English and has long enriched the language, helping spot events in

David Frost used the pluperfect in his question: "Do you sometimes wish... you had asked for Saddam Hussein to be handed over?" Without the had, the tense would be simple past, meaning that Bush could have been asking that right up to the moment the show began; with the had, the question locates that asking back at the fateful time Bush let

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Saddam off the hook. The president must have recognized the pluperfect tense being used in the question, and saw the trap closing to get him to admit a mistake, instead, he answered in the past conditional tense: " out of there' would have been rice." He then stunned us all and

caused panic among the traqi interpreters by identifying the would have been as "ex-phyperfect past tense." There is, of course, no "ex-pluperfect past tense." As we have seen, there is a phyperfect, which can also be called past perfect (" 'ou of there' had been nice");

In President Bush's words, getting Saddam Hussein "'out of there' would have been

nice . . . I mean, sure."

there is a present perfect, which means it was completed just now (" 'out of there' has been nice"), and there is a future perfect (" 'out of there' will have been nice"). It's not complicated: had is past, has and have are present, will have is future — and all are used to make the tense perfect, or complete, or more specific.

Bush undoubtedly knows this; he went to Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts, where they still teach this stuff. Why, then, did he characterize Frost'a question ("you had asked," in the pluperfect) or his own response ("would have been," in the past conditional) as "ex-pluperfect past tense"?

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For the same reason he drops his participial g's ("I don't know what dramatic change that would . . . . have made in terms of gentin' Saddam out of there"). For the same reason he munches pork rinds and swills beer at campaign time. For the same reason many educated speakers adopt self-mocking, shucks-I'm-not-one-of-those-grammatical-types mannerisms: to avoid the appearance of elitism.

Phyerfect, with its nice enclosure of retrospection, is a word that fairly reeks of grammar; it is a misused staple of old jokes about hungry visitors to Boston asking cabbies where to get scrod ("first time I heard that in the pluperfect, mister"). By derogating his own understanding of tenses, the patrician Bush adopts a regiler feller pose. (Remember when George McGovern took a flock of photographers with him into a kosher deli in Brooklyn and ordered a hot dog and a glass of milk? Same cross-cultural awkwardness.)

The president, sensitive to the powerful "iffiness" of rost's question in the pluperfect, chose to characterize his own past-conditional response in a self-derogating, grammar-spoofing way. He is equally sensitive to labels that would be welcomed by centrists. When reminded by the interviewer that a right-wing columnist had described him as a "moderate," and asked if he liked that description, Bush replied: "No; it depends what it relates to. I'm basically conservative and I've always been that way."

Have always been is the present perfect; had always been would be pluperfect.

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